Volume 160 No. 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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US Coaltar Chemical Imports Rise in 1950

Coaltar chemical imports brought into the United States during 1950 under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the tariff act of 1930 were up sharply, the United States Tariff Commission reported August 7. Paragraph 27 pertains to coaltar intermediates, while paragraph 28 applies to dyes, medicinals, pharmaceuticals, flavor and perfume materials, and other products.

In 1950, imports under paragraph 27 totaled 5,500,000 pounds, valued at $1,600,000 (foreign value) compared with 3,700,000 pounds, valued at $779,000, in 1949 and 2,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,100,000 in 1948. Imports of intermediates came principally from the United Kingdom and Germany in 1950. Imports from the United Kingdom were 2,400,000 pounds, valued at $608,000, and imports from Germany 1,200,000 pounds, valued at $365,000. Lesser quantities came also from the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Australia, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, China, Sweden, and Italy.

The most important intermediates, in terms of quantity, imported in 1950 were phthalic anhydride, naphthalene, and the cresols. Phthalic anhydride came chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom. Naphthalene came almost entirely from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and the cresols chiefly from the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. There were also fairly substantial imports of nitrobenzene, chiefly from Switzerland; anthraquinone, chiefly from the United Kingdom; anilin, chiefly from Canada; and betanaphthol, all from Czechoslovakia, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Imports in 1950 of finished coaltar products dutiable under paragraph 28 totaled 5,700,000 pounds, valued at $5,300,000 (foreign value), compared with 1,400,000 pounds, valued at $2,700,000, in 1949, and 1,600,000 pounds, valued at $3,500,000 in 1948. As in former years, dyes were by far the most important group of finished

—Continued on page 86

US Liberalizes Priorities Assistance to Laboratories

The National Production Authority last week acted to liberalize priorities assistance to scientific and technical laboratories by issuing an amendment to order M-71, which permits institutions, companies and government agencies operating more than one laboratory to treat each laboratory separately in applying for priorities aid.

Previously, such organizations were required to group all their laboratories before they could obtain needed supplies and materials.

Peanuts, Peanut Oil, Milk Solids Imports Prohibited

The Department of Agriculture last week banned all imports for domestic consumption of peanuts, peanut oil, nonfat dried milk solids, butter and butter oil, and placed casein imports on a quota basis. The action was effective August 9.

The Production and Marketing Administration said the action was taken in accordance with the provisions of the defense production act, as amended, which requires the imposition of controls over fats and oils and dairy products if the importation impairs or reduces domestic consumption, interferes with domestic storing or marketing, or results in any unnecessary burden or expenditure under any government price-support program. Uncontrolled imports of the commodities listed, it was said, would have one or more of the specified adverse effects.

The total quantity of casein to be licensed for import will be based upon a percentage of recent annual imports. The licenses will be issued to eligible importers in accordance with each applicant's historical record of imports during the base period.

The total quantity of casein that will be licensed for importation through December 31, 1951, will be limited to five-twelfths of the amount imported during the one-year base period for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951. Importers of record who desire emergency licenses in order to proceed with current transactions will be required to furnish details of their import record before the emergency license will be granted.

Applications for import authorization and details of the documentation that will be required to establish a record of importation during the base period are available from the director of the fats and oils branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Freight Car Program Due For Cut in 1st Quarter '52

Proposed fourth quarter allotments of controlled materials will result in a 10 percent reduction in the number of railroad freight cars programmed for construction in the first quarter of 1952, and a very substantial cut in the amount of maintenance, repair and operating supplies also is considered probable during the first quarter of next year, the National Production Authority told the railroad industry last week.

Preliminary fourth quarter program determinations and planned allotments of controlled materials to the industry will permit the construction of 24,500 freight cars and 2,500 tankcars in the first three months of 1952, NPA advised.

Price Trend Continues Drop

There were price changes last week in all but one of the ten major divisions of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. They totaled but one more than the preceding week's number, but the proportion of reductions was up from 68 percent to 71 percent. The consequences were lower price levels in five of the divisions and a cut of 0.2 point in the overall index number. It is still 26.9 points, or 22.2 percent, above its pre-Korean mark, although it has dropped 6.8 points from the high of four months ago.

Botanical drugs and essential oils were the most active groups pricewise. The former was 2-to-1 on the downside; the latter's changes were all reductions. The sagging in botanicals included also spices and tanstuffs. Alphaionone, citral and menthol were in the decline of aromatics.

Price ceiling adjustments were conspicuous by their absence. Some realigning put USP and tribasic copper sulphate higher and reduced tin oxide. There was a further weakening in quicksilver, the aggregate cuts in the metal being reflected in its vermilion. Imported cresylic acid, about the only foreign coaltar chemical that is not scarce, was reduced. An advance for aldrin was the only other change in organics.

Oils and fats weakened further, although the support scheme brought a boost in cottonseed oil. Most of the reductions were in other than edible materials. Carnauba waxes and cocoa-butter were advanced. Feeding demand slackened and packing-house tankage was reduced. Nitrogenous process stuff was advanced.

Quietness still characterized trading in all divisions of the market. There were, of course, groups and individual exceptions where shortness of supply is a factor. These were almost confined to chlorine, sulphuric acid, and, to an extent, ammonia, as there was at least some easing in benzol, and acetic acid did not retighten. There appeared to be a bit more pinching in nickel salts.

The outlook for ammonium sulphate continues to darken on the synthetic side, as nobody sees any sign of early, adequate relief in either ammonia or acid. The acid shortage is getting more and more disturbing with respect of superphosphate.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 10, 1951	Aug. 3, 1951	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
148.0	148.2	121.1	128.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5

OPS Postpones Indefinitely Date Of CPR 22, Five Other Orders

An indefinite postponement of the mandatory effective date of CPR 22 and five other basic manufacturing regulations was ordered by the Office of Price Stabilization August 9. OPS had previously set August 13 as the deadline.

Harold Leventhal, chief counsel for OPS, said at a press conference that the purpose of last week's action was to preserve the status quo until the agency can issue regulations to carry out the so-called Capehart amendment written into the defense production act of 1950 by congress.

OPS had expected to issue provisions for the Capehart amendment prior to August 13 but, Mr. Leventhal said, the problems encountered in trying to work out procedures under this amendment made it impossible to meet that target date for issuing adjustment provisions.

Mr. Leventhal declined to predict when Capehart amendment regulations would be issued but another official of OPS voiced the opinion that, due to the vast amount of legal research that is yet to be done, he doubted whether they would be ready before the early part of next month.

The Capehart amendment provides that "upon application and a proper showing of . . prices and costs," OPS shall adjust ceilings to reflect cost changes, including overhead, up to July 26. OPS manufacturing regulations do not take into consideration increases or decreases in overhead costs, and use an earlier cut-off date for figuring increases in materials and factory labor.

Mr. Leventhal made it clear that any applications for price relief under the Capehart formula already filed, or in the process of being filed, would receive no action until the new regulations are completed.

Although last week's action indefinitely postpones the compulsory effective date of CPR 22 and the other regulations, OPS said that manufacturers, at their option, may elect to come under them at any time. In the case of CPR 22, manufacturers who may wish to put increased prices into effect under the regulation, must also put all rollbacks into effect at the same time.

Manufacturers who have already put CPR 22 into effect by selling at the encreased prices permitted by the regulation, must continue to keep the regulation in effect and apply all rollbacks required under it.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization of 125 new or expanded defense facilities were approved by the Defense Production Administration during the week ended August 3.

By far the largest certificate approval, granting a percentage allowance of 65 percent of $73,538,800, went to Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation for ferro-alloys and calcium carbide facilities at Marietta, Ohio. Other certificate approvals in the area of the chemical industry, showing the product, applicant company, plant location and percentage of cost of the project that is eligible for accelerated amortization, follow:—

Adhesives, coatings and abrasives, tapes—Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., 60 percent of $600,670.

Anthraquinone—American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., 60 percent of $497,000, subject to revision or submission of complete details by applicant.

Butane—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Augusta, Kan., 75 percent of $888,800, 65 percent of $350,800 and 40 percent of $1,389,580.

Chlorine—Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Saltville, Va., 50 percent of $362,700.

Fats, Oils, Liners—Kingsburg Cotton Oil Company, Kingsburg, Calif., 50 percent of $128,349.

Gasoline, motor—Hancock Oil Company of California, Long Beach, Calif., 75 percent of $7,800,000, 50 percent of $1,600,000 and 15 percent of $100,000.

Intravenous solutions — Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., 80 percent of $803,517.

Limestone—Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company Marblehead, Ohio, 75 percent of $210,000; Standard Lime & Stone Company, Kimballton, Va., 75 percent of $33,921.

Nonferrous metals scrap—T. Mason & Co., Detroit, Mich., 75 percent of $17,000.

Penicillin—Merck & Co., Danville, Pa., 60 percent of $5 914,806.

Steel drums—Rheem Manufacturing Company, Houston, Tex., 75 percent of $160,000.

Sulphuric Acid—General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, North Claymont, Del., 80 percent of $3,552,000.

Tetraethyl-lead—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Deepwater Point, N. J., 85 percent of $957,000 and 15 percent of $94,000.

Container Deposit Charge Terms Set in Price Ruling

General interpretation 2, defining conditions under which deposit charges for containers may be instituted or increased, was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization August 7.

Where a seller sold on a container-included basis during his base period, the container is considered part of the commodity being sold, OPS ruled. Therefore, it added, he may not now sell the product on a returnable-container basis and make a deposit charge, unless he deducts from his ceiling price the present value of the empty container.

If a seller, during his base period, sold on a returnable-container basis, but made no deposit charge, he may now institute such a charge without making a deduction from his ceiling price, OPS ordered. The deposit charge must be reasonable, the agency said, and on containers easily lost or broken or easily replaceable, would be, generally, the replacemnt cost of the container. On the other hand, when containers, such as steel drums, are in short supply, the deposit may exceed the replacement cost of the container.

Bismuth Consumption Order Eased by US

The National Production Authority on August 10 amended order M-48 to permit wider use of bismuth. Beginning September 1, no person will be permitted to use in any month in excess of 100 percent of his average monthly use of bismuth metal or alloys during the first six months of 1950, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater. Under the former order, bismuth users were limited to 60 percent of their average monthly consumption during the base period.

The amendment also revises the inventory section of M-48 to permit operators to accept deliveries of the smallest quantities of bismuth required to maintain operations during the next succeeding forty-five-day period, as compared with a thirty-day period limitation of the original order.

FTC Asserts Right to Act In Cases of Past Violations

The Federal Trade Commission last week defended its right to issue an order to cease and desist, although the unlawful practices involved in the case had been discontinued. FTC chairman James M. Mead, in a statement August 8, noted that apparently there is misunderstanding in some quarters concerning the commission's authority and reasons for entering an order under such circumstances.

"This question has been raised many times by respondents in appeals from commission decisions," he said. "Almost invariably, the courts have ruled that, under the law, the commission has both the authority and duty to exercise its discretion in entering orders, even though the practices it found to be illegal had been discontinued prior to entry of the order, or even before the complaint was issued.

"Discontinuance of an unlawful act, whether it be false advertising, a price-fixing combination, or any other such practice condemned by the commission, gives no definite assurance that it will not be resumed. An order to cease and desist, which operates as an injunction, is the most effective weapon the commission has to provide the necessary guarantee that an unlawful practice will not be renewed and that the public and the respondent's competitors will be protected from the consequences of the practice."

Ralph S. Trigg Appointed DPA Requirements Head

The Defense Production Administration has appointed Ralph S. Trigg deputy administrator in charge of the office of program and requirements. He will serve as chairman of DPA's requirements committee, the inter-agency group which reviews needs of defense-supporting and civilian production programs and recommends allotments of steel, copper and aluminum to meet them.

Freight Rates Increased Again; New Boosts to Terminate in '53

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week granted railroads authority to increase freight rates again, by about $548,000,000 a year, but ordered that the authority for the higher rates will expire February 28, 1953, with ICC reserving the right to re-examine its action at any time between now and then.

Rejecting an industry plea for a permanent general 15 percent increase in charges, ICC authorized increases as follows:—Within eastern territory, 9 percent; within southern and western territories, and interterritorially between the three territories, 6 percent.

Increases on phosphate rock are subject to a maximum of 20 cents per net ton or 22 cents per gross ton, while increases on potash are subject to a maximum of 50 cents per net ton or 56 cents per gross ton.

The freight rate boosts, which apply also to water carriers and freight forwarders, were made over the objections of the Office of Price Stabilization that new freight rate increases would necessarily be reflected in general pricing, and thus make it more difficult to control prices.

The new increases replace the temporary increases of 4 percent in the east and 2 percent in the south and west, which ICC authorized last March, when the railroads said emergency action was needed to meet mounting wage and material costs. The greater increase granted to eastern railroads, ICC said, was in recognition of the lower earnings of those lines in recent years, as compared to southern and western.

Chairmen of the three railroad territorial rate associations, in a joint statement released through the Association of American Railroads, expressed disappointment at the amount of the increases allowed. The new rates are sufficient to meet only a little more than half the added operating expenses due to the increases in wages and prices of materials in the two years since the last permanent increase in freight rates went into effect, they declared.

CMP Filing for Fourth Quarter Urged by NPA

Chemical manufacturers who use steel, copper, or aluminum as a raw material, or as a component part, were warned by the National Production Authority August 7 to file immediately for fourth quarter allotments of these metals. NPA said it must have CMP form B-4 applications to establish allotments for the various use of the controlled materials.

The B products within jurisdiction of NPA's chemical division are listed in the Product Assignment Directory and in the official CMP Class B Product List. A new product code is being established for chemicals and chemical products not listed separately in the product list.

The only manufacturers who are not required to file CMP B-4 are those whose total requirements for the fourth quarter do not exceed five tons of carbon steel, 1,000 pounds of alloy steel, 500 pounds of copper and copper base alloys, or 500 pounds of aluminum.

In addition, manufacturers of chemicals and chemical products who use powdered iron, which is not a CMP material, in their manufacture, should indicate by letter to the chemical division their requirements for the fourth quarter and their quarterly requirements for 1952.

Diamond Alkali to Acquire Control of Kolker Chemical

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Kolker Chemical Works, Inc., Newark, N. J., last week announced that Diamond has made arrangements to obtain all the common capital stock of Kolker in exchange for 33,500 shares of Diamond's common stock, subject to approval by Diamond shareholders at a special meeting called for August 30. In making this announcement, Raymond F. Evans, Diamond president, stated that, if the acquisition is made, no change in Kolker's management is contemplated.

Diamond operates twelve plants throughout the country, and its present annual sales are at the rate of $75,000,000. Kolker, with plants at Newark, N. J., and Houston, Tex., manufactures a line of organic insecticides and agricultural chemicals, and its sales presently are at the rate of $7,000,000 per year. Kolker's products include DDT, benzene hexachloride, 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T.

Also to be passed on at the special meeting of Diamond shareholders is a proposed two-for-one split of Diamond's capital stock recommended by the board of directors.

Chemical Construction Corp. Acquires Acetylene Process

Chemical Construction Corporation of New York, a unit of the American Cyanamid Company, has acquired from Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik the exclusive North American rights to use its process for the design and construction of plants which produce acetylene from natural gas. This process, already in commercial use, is said to offer a major economic advantage to domestic users of this multi-purpose gas, since it produces acetylene of high purity at very low cost.

The basic steps of the process involve, first, the partial oxidation of natural gas hydrocarbons to furnish a crude acetylene gas, and, then, purification to yield acetylene of any desired purity. The key to the process is said to be the use of a selective solvent specially developed for the purpose.

Gen'l Mills Appoints Berry Fatty Acid Sales Director

Sewall D. Andrews, Jr., vice-president of the chemical division for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has announced the appointment of Arthur P. Berry as director of fatty acid sales for the division. Mr. Berry will move from Kankakee, Ill., where he has been manager of the chemical plant, to the division executive offices in Minneapolis.

Condon Resigns as Head Of Bureau of Standards

Dr. Edward U. Condon has resigned as director of the National Bureau of Standards, effective September 30, to accept a post in private industry, it was announced at the White House last Friday. Dr. Condon refused to elaborate on his plans for the future.

Director of research for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation before joining the government in 1945, Dr. Condon was target of the house un-American activities committee three years ago when that body termed him "one of the weakest links in our atomic security chain." He demanded a hearing, but one was never held.

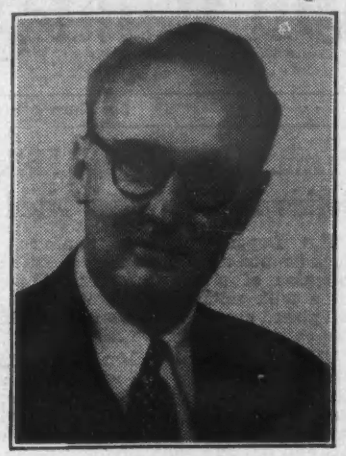
OPS Corrects Error

The Office of Price Stabilization said last week it had made an error in stating the effective date in CPR 61, covering export sales (OPD, 8/6/51). The effective date of "August 6, 1951," stated in the regulation, should have read "August 26, 1951," the agency said.

Amer.-Marietta Treasurer

Edward F. March has joined American-Marietta Company, Chicago, as treasurer. Mr. March comes to American-Marietta from Columbia Mills, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., where he was vice-president and chief financial officer. Prior to his association with Columbia Mills in 1948, he was treasurer of the Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., which became an American-Marietta subsidiary earlier this year.

Nuodex West Coast Mgr.



Knox Price, formerly general manager of Atlas Paint & Varnish Company, Los Angeles, and vice-president of the Atlas subsidiary, Seidlitz-Multitint-Atlas Paints, Inc., has joined Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., as West Coast sales manager. Mr. Price, who will make his headquarters in Los Angeles, was purchasing agent for the American Marine Paint Company, San Francisco, before his connection with Atlas in 1945.

Sharples Increases Alkylamines Capacity

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has substantially increased its productive capacity of alkylamines. A new unit was completed in July and is now in operation. Most alkylamines are used as intermediates, and find application in the rubber, agriculture, pharmaceutical, textile, plastics, paper, petroleum and paint industries.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Ammonium sulphate—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency); Recife, Brazil (HU-9, agency).

Antimony and oxide—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Arsenic — Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Barium chloride—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Bichromates and other chrome salts—Bento Concalves, Brazil (HU-3); Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Bismuth salts—Milan, Italy (HU-8).

Borax—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Butyl acetate—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Camphor—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency); Milan, Italy (HU-8).

Cascara sagrada—Milan, Italy (HU-8).

Caustic soda—Sao Paulo, Brazil (HU-1); Recife, Brazil (HU-9, agency).

Citric acid—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Cocoabutter—Milan, Italy (HU-8).

Cosmetics—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HU-5); Cairo, Egypt (HU-4).

Dyes—Lima, Peru (HU-2).

Formic and oxalic acids—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Industrial chemicals—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HU-5).

Iodine—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Lanolin—Milan, Italy (HU-8).

Lard—Lima, Peru (HU-2).

Paints and varnishes—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HU-5).

Pharmaceuticals—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HU-5).

Plastic materials—Alexandria, Egypt (HU-6).

Potassium salts—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Primary pigments—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Quinine—Milan, Italy (HU-8).

Rosin—Recife, Brazil (HU-9, agency).

Saccharine—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Sal ammoniac—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

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Sodium salicylate — Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

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Sulphathiazole—Porto Alegra, Brazil (HU-7, agency).

Sulphur—Sao Paulo, Brazil (HU-1); Recife, Brazil (HU-9, agency).

Superphosphate — Recife, Brazil (HU-9, agency).

Theobromine—Milan, Italy (HU-8).

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Antimony Trichloride Upped

One producer announced a new price schedule effective August 1 in which antimony trichloride in pails was quoted at 35¾ cents per pound in carlot quantities and 37¾ cents in less than carlot quantities. Cyclohexanol, technical grade, was upped 1¾ cents per pound to a level of 35¾ cents per pound in tankcars, 37¼ cents in drum carlots, and 37¾ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Methylcyclohexanol was advanced 1½ cents per pound, bringing tankcars to 32½ cents per pound, drum carlots to 34 cents and less than carlot drum quantities to 34½ cents per pound. The above prices were quoted on an f.o.b. works basis.

On a freight allowed basis in the East, orthodichlorobenzene was advanced ½-cent per pound. Under the new schedule tankcars were quoted at 10¼ cents per pound, drum carlots at 11¾ cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 12¾ cents.

Packaging Inst. Agenda Set for October 22-24

The Packaging Institute, which will hold its thirteenth annual forum October 22 to 24 at the Commodore hotel, New York, has published preliminary program details.

First-day activities will take the form of a general session, with talks by Washington officials on a variety of subjects. The morning will be given over to discussions of the status of controls of packaging materials and the outlook of supplies, while the afternoon will be devoted to the problems of military packaging and industry problems in satisfying military needs while still taking care of civilian requirements.

Technical sessions will be held on October 23 under the general supervision of Robert de S. Couch, of General Foods Corporation. Two or three concurrent sessions on the latest tests of package and packaging material will be held. Scheduled topics include:—"A New Mercury Test for Blocking of Coated Paper," "Most Economical Shape for a Container," "Gelbo Tester for Wrinkling of Packaging Materials," "Evaluating the Resistance of Packaging Materials to Iinsects," "Evaluating Free Oil in Food," "Measuring Water Vapor Equilibria," "Case Fatigue in Warehouse Stacks" and "Measuring Seal Strength of Wax Coated Papers."

Drug Packaging Seminar

The drug and pharmaceutical committee will hold its usual seminar on the afternoon of the twenty-third. Heretofore this session has been held on the final day of the forum, but this year it has been moved up to permit members to attend the production session on the third day. Two Washington speakers will cover the problems of controls and available supplies of packaging materials peculiar to the drug and pharmaceutical industry. Other topics include a "Survey of Parenteral Products

—*Continued on page 86*

Celanese Plans Petrochemical Laboratory Building in Texas

Celanese Corporation of America will shortly begin construction of a new and modern main laboratory building at the Clarkwood, Tex., petroleum chemical research and development center at a cost of approximately $500,000. It is estimated that the building may be in operation within a year. It will be provided with specially designed laboratories suitable for different types of research work on the production of chemicals from petroleum raw materials, and will also include facilities for the use of modern physical analytical equipment involving infrared, ultra violet and mass spectrometric technics.

The Clarkwood expansion is a direct result of the general broadening of activities of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation. The Bishop, Tex., plant is now engaged in a building program which will add several new production units. Meanwhile, new chemical plants are in the initial stages of construction at Pampa, Tex., and Edmonton, Alberta.

Named DSFA Consultant

John V. Freeman has been appointed consultant on coke and coal chemicals in the Defense Solid Fuels Administration by the Department of the Interior. He will assist in meeting special problems arising with respect to coal chemicals and the coke expansion program. Since March 1, Mr. Freeman has been an independent consultant on coke and coal chemicals, with offices in New York. Prior to that time he served for forty-one years with the U. S. Steel Corporation in various capacities, including director of coal chemical sales.

Gen'l Aniline to Build Detergent Plant in Ky.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, disclosed last week that it plans to build a plant at Doe Run, Ky. Construction is scheduled to start shortly, completion of which is expected to take about eighteen months. The new facilities will be devoted mainly to the manufacture of detergents.

Through agreement with Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemical Corporation, which has recently completed a plant at Doe Run, General Aniline has acquired not only adjacent acreage on which its plant will be built, but also a raw materials supply necessary in the products it proposes to manufacture in Kentucky. General Aniline's new plant will augment the company's present detergent production at Grasselli, N. J.

American Potash Names 2

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York, has named Parker Dunn and Thomas E. Edson assistant vice-presidents. Mr. Dunn formerly was with Potash Company of America, New York, while Mr. Edson was previously associated with Victor Chemical Works, Chicago.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Office of Rubber Reserve of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is running the synthetic rubber production program, still hopes to be able to get its needs of alcohol next year without drawing too heavily on supplies of the domestic products. But it won't know the score on this point until late in the fall.

The beverage industry escaped a cutback in the production of whisky this year only because RFC was able to enter into a deal with French interests to obtain around 115,000,000 gallons of alcohol that was surplus to the French needs because of a heavy sugar beet crop last year. RFC won't know, however, until sometime in September or October, when this year's crop is harvested, whether France will again enter its alcohol in the export market.

The whole matter of alcohol from this source, seems to be in a state of flux. While the French sugar beet acreage this year is slightly larger than last year, nobody expects the record yields again of either beets or sugar content. The best predictions are that France might have between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 gallons of alcohol from its sugar beets that might be surplus to its needs—but this is pure speculation because a lot depends upon settlement of the Iranian oil situation.

France depends heavily upon the Middle East oil for meeting its motor fuel needs, and if these supplies are cutback for lack of Iranian oil, France may be forced to use its alcohol as a motor fuel, unless ECA can find some way to take up the slack with oil from other areas. Of the alcohol bought last year by RFC, 90,000,000 gallons was stockpile alcohol that France was saving against a day when gasoline might be short. The unsettled Iranian situation may therefore force France to think twice before it agrees to sell its alcohol stockpile again.

Sulphur Problem Worsens

The sulphur situation is becoming more of a problem to the National Production Authority, the longer officials look into it. The reports that have been filed by consumers under the sulphur conservation order M-69 have clarified the picture only to the extent that consumption of sulphur in its various forms is greater by far than had first been estimated, and some sharp cutbacks among some users will have to be made.

It isn't likely that the cutback will be made all across the board for the simple reason that some uses of sulphur are so much more important than others. In fact, the most essential users of sulphur may even have their allowances raised above the ceiling of 100 percent of 1950 under which they now operate, but the number that will fall in this group will not be very many. On the whole, the trend will

—*Continued on page 36*

Great Lakes Carbon, Powell Duffryn Form New Concern

Powell Duffryn Carbon Products, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, England, and Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, have formed a jointly-owned company in the United States, British-American Carbon Corporation, to produce and sell a wide range of carbon and graphite products for the chemical, metallurgical and process industries.

William J. Crawford, formerly of Great Lakes Carbon, has been elected president of British-American Carbon, whose offices will be situated initially at 18 East 48th street, New York.

The new company will be the sole producer in the United States of carbon and

William J. Crawford

graphite manufactured by the "Delanium" process and its products will include the "Delanium" Cubic Heat Exchanger and specialities developed by Powell Duffryn Carbon.

Great Lakes Carbon originated in 1919 as Great Lakes Coal & Coke Company, a partnership in Chicago. During the late 1920's, it became actively interested in petroleum coke, and later developed it as a product for various electrochemical and electrometallurgical purposes. In 1939, the company entered the electrode industry. Powell Duffryn Carbon is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Powell Duffryn, Ltd., and was formed in 1947.

Titanium Metals to Build Plant in Henderson, Nev.

The first large-scale and self-contained plant for titanium metal production will be constructed at Henderson, Nev., by Titanium Metals Corporation of America, a company owned jointly by National Lead Company and Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation. The project, which is expected to increase world production of titanium metal eight-fold, was announced last week following the signing of a letter of intent by the General Services Administration.

Leases have been secured on major components of the $150,000,000 former Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant built by the government during World War II at Henderson. The Colorado River Commission has allocated an annual power supply of 151,000,000 kilowatt hours generated at nearby Hoover (Boulder) and Davis dams. Terms of the contract with the government call for an initial production of 3,600 tons of titanium metal per year, and operations are expected to reach this level by late 1952.

Operations at Henderson will include the production of titanium sponge and the melting of the titanium metal into ingots. The government has awarded Titanium Metals Corporation a certificate of necessity covering these installations, and has assured the company proper priorities for obtaining process equipment.

Cyanamid Indiana Catalyst Plant in Operation This Week

American Cyanamid Company's new $3,000,000 plant in Michigan City, Ind., will begin production about August 15, it was announced yesterday by Arthur J. Campbell, general manager of the company's industrial chemicals division. The plant will produce synthetic cracking catalysts used by oil refiners in making high octane gasoline and other high-grade fuels.

With the new plant in operation, the company's output of the catalyst will be substantially increased. Already a leading producer in this field, the company operates similar facilities in Fort Worth, Tex.

Babassu Palm Industry In Brazil Under Study

Possibilities of the industrialization of the babassu palm industry in Brazil are now being studied by the Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., under a grant authorized by the United States government as part of the point four program, according to Dr. Henry G. Bennett, point four administrator.

Announcing the new research program, Dr. Bennett noted that "oil extracted from babassu nuts is rich in practically all the elements needed in making plastics, detergents and other important materials." He declared that Brazil's babassu has potentialities that could bring it to an economic importance almost on a par with coffee.

Brazilians have long recognized the exceptional importance of babassu oil, but lack of capital and, in particular, lack of a really good nut-cracking machine has held back development.

The babassu palm grows thickly in many sections of Brazil's northeast. Some palms are cultivated, but as a rule babassu nuts are harvested from wild trees growing in areas of the states of Maranhao and Piaui, with some production from Mato Grosso, Goias and Minas Berais as well as scattered areas in other states.

Maranhao is the main center. According to estimates made during the past war, there are perhaps 2,000,000,000 babassu palms in this state alone. A properly organized industry, starting from this basis, could probably obtain up to 2,000,000,000 tons of nuts yearly, since each tree yields around a ton of nuts when mature.

In parts of Maranhao, the babassu palm grows so thickly that as many as 600 trees have been counted to an acre, while as many as 200 an acre are fairly common. This would mean, under good conditions, a possible yield of 150 to 200 tons of nuts an acre.

The estimate of Dr. Bennett that the babassu industry, when developed, might be on a par with coffee, is not the first of its kind. When the United States vegetable oil mission went to Brazil during World War II to look into strategic opportunities

—*Continued on page 86*

Merck Synthesizing Cortisone From Four New Substances

The synthesis of cortisone from a steroid chemical obtainable from four substances abundant in nature was reported by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., last week. The substances are ergosterol, a product of yeast metabolism; diosgenin, extracted from a Mexican yam; stigmasterol, from soybeans; and cholesterol, from the spinal columns of cattle and from wool fat.

The report deals with the final steps of the synthesis, involving the transformation into cortisone of the chemical compound 3-acetoxy-11, 20-diketo-allopregnane. Laboratory synthesis of the latter compound from ergosterol, diosgenin, stigmasterol and cholesterol was announced by Merck scientists May 11.

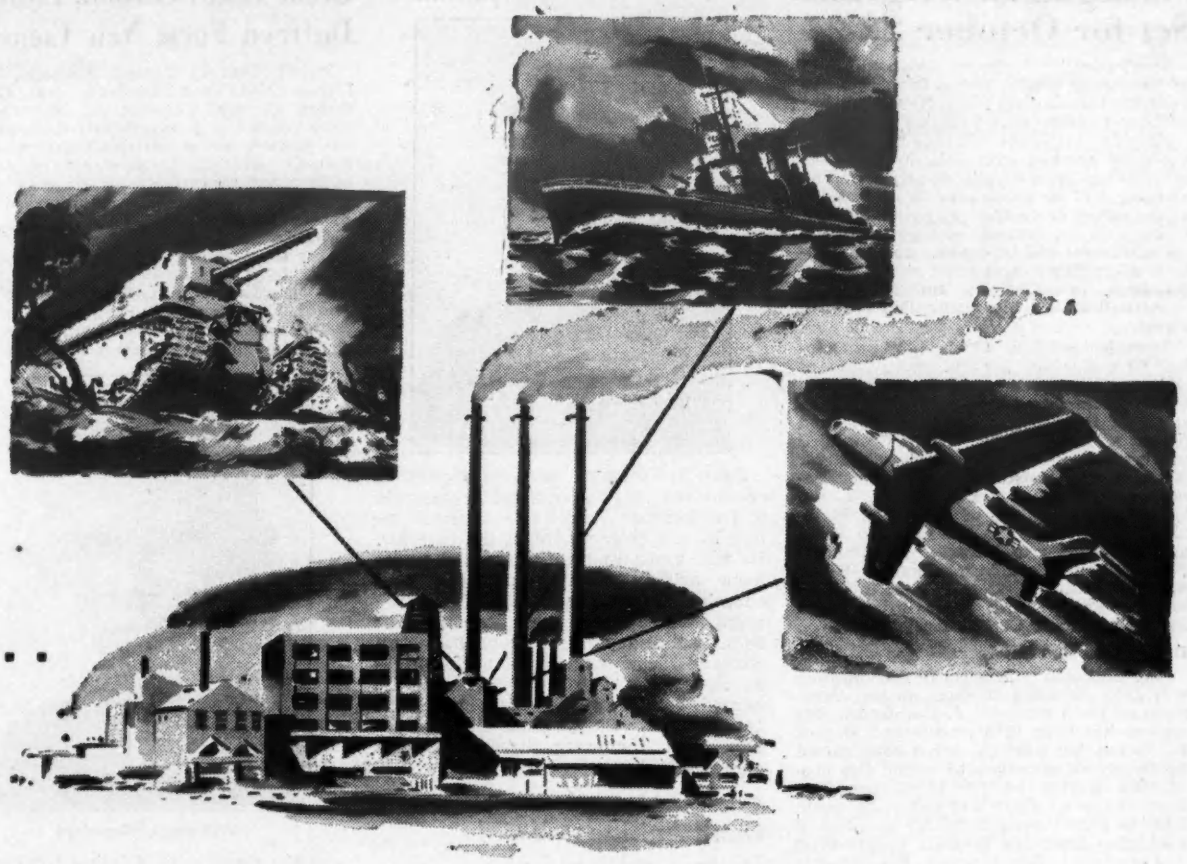
Merck announced that with the synthesis of cortisone from more abundant raw materials, "the availability of larger quantities of cortisone for the future is assured. However, the recent achievement of converting such steroids to cortisone does not mean that cortisone supplies will quickly become plentiful, nor does it mean that the chemists' work is done.

"Before large-scale production from new raw materials can begin, the process has to be improved, the supply of these steroids has to be assured, and additional facilities must be built. 'Cortone,' the Merck brand of cortisone, will continue to be manufactured from the currently used raw materials until production from the new materials has been sufficiently developed to supply the full demand. At all times Merck will strive for the greatest possible production from all source materials.

"The production of cortisone by Merck is continuing at an increasing rate, with improvements in manufacturing efficiency being made constantly. A new production unit in Danville, Pa., is expected to be in full operation by the middle of 1952."

Heyden Completes Plans For Research Expansion

Heyden Chemical Corporation has completed plans for construction of a series of new laboratory units at its chemical research division, Garfield, N. J., which will increase research facilities by 30 percent. The first new laboratory unit, now under construction, is scheduled for completion in the last quarter of 1951. A major factor in the research expansion planned is a broad program to develop new applications of "Pentek" and other pentaerythritol derivatives.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Chemical Society, diamond jubilee meeting, New York, September 3-7.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

American Tung Oil Association, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., October 11-12.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annnal meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University Law Center, New York, September 19-20.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 10-13.

International Society for the History of Pharmacy, general meeting, Salzburg, Austria, September 13-16.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 8-9, and Washington, D. C., September 14-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application, annual meeting, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., September 10.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 18-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, September 12, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Gilman '51 Iowa Medalist

Professor Henry Gilman of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, at Ames, who has conducted extensive research on the chemistry of antibiotics and other drugs, has won the 1951 Iowa award, given by the Iowa section of the American Chemical Society for meritorious work in research, teaching or industry. The medal will be presented to Dr. Gilman at a dinner in Iowa City on December 7.

Oils, Fats Consumption: June

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in June, 1951, totaled 1,039,788,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	205,292,000
Paint and varnish	48,157,000
Processing	233,848,000
Refining	322,796,000
Soap	118,464,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	4,848,000	
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses		[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 2
Refining		
Fat-splitting		
Sulphonation	133,000	280,000
Soap	3,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	269,000	16,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	3,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	17,000
Other uses	[4]4,124,000	[3]338,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		
Paint and varnish		1,156,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		221,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	25,752,000	
Deodorizing		5,027,000
Hydrogenation		1,473,000
Fat-splitting	4,072,000	
Sulphonation	12,000	[2]
Shortening		[1]
Other edible products	[1]	2,746,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	7,952,000	7,471,000
Paint and varnish		262,000
Other uses	1,314,000	
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Deodorizing		
Paint and varnish		
Other uses		[3]1,201,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	20,252,000	
Sulphonation	[2]	[2]
Deodorizing		3,041,000
Winterizing for salad oil		8,413,000
Shortening		[1]
Oleomargarine		[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	6,142,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3]33,000	106,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	39,034,000	
Sulphonation		[2]
Hydrogenation		26,175,000
Deodorizing		842,000
Winterizing for salad oil		22,885,000
Shortening		8,759,000
Oleomargarine		4,412,000
Other edible uses		709,000
Soap		[1]
Paint and varnish		[1]
Other uses	[1]	[3]109,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining		[2]
Fat-splitting		[2]
Sulphonation	[2]	174,000
Soap	[2]	
Paint and varnish	361,000	739,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	80,000	[2]
Other uses	434,000	[3]505,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining		[2]
Paint and varnish	9,000	455,000
Other uses	374,000	[2]
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[3]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	27,329,000	
Fat-splitting	[1]	
Soap	[1]	
Paint and varnish	12,009,000	16,013,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,288,000	948,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3]10,034,000	[3]6,105,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		331,000
Paint and varnish		[2]
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		935,000
Other uses		256,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		17,000
Soap		
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		17,000
Other uses		[3]176,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		683,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses		130,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	44,000	
Soap		33,000
Other uses	54,000	[1]
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		24,000
Oleomargarine		148,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3]3,059,000	[2]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap		
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	8,927,000	
Sulphonation		111,000
Hydrogenation		2,063,000
Deodorizing		3,946,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		1,367,000
Oleomargarine		[1]
Other edible uses		439,000
Soap		[1]
Other uses	[1]	[3]285,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		[3]339,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		162,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	145,563,000	
Fat-splitting	[1]	
Sulphonation	14,000	45,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	46,596,000
Deodorizing		16,721,000
Winterizing for salad oil		11,222,000
Shortening		32,275,000
Oleomargarine		4,784,000
Other edible uses		8,223,000
Soap	58,000	37,000
Paint and varnish	259,000	4,730,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	39,000	26,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[1]
Other uses	2,658,000	8,640,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		708,000
Other uses		[2]
Tung—		
Paint and varnish		4,287,000
Chemicals		
Lubricants and greases		
Linoleum and oilcloth		117,000
Other uses		881,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining		997,000
Fat-splitting		647,000
Hyrodgenation		[3]2,169,000
Sulphonation		[3]14,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		1,619,000
Oleomargarine		423,000
Other edible uses		[3]806,000
Soap		2,043,000
Paint and varnish		313,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		825,000
Chemicals		[3]1,342,000
Lubricants and greases		[3]563,000
Other uses		[3]14,346,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation		[2]
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		1,853,000
Other uses		[3]736,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining		
Fat-splitting		4,992,000
Winterizing		[1]
Sulphonation		
Hydrogenation		948,000
Pressing		5,480,000
Soap		27,555,000
Lubricants and greases		948,000
Other uses		[3]865,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	7,440,000	4,712,000
Oleomargarine	425,000	
Hydrogenation	2,253,000	680,000
Other edible uses	379,000	232,000
Soap	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	[4]451,000	[2]
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	733,000	
Oleomargarine	250,000	
Other edible uses	137,000	
Soap		95,000
Other uses	[2]	244,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		2,862,000
Oleomargarine		659,000
Hydrogenation		1,536,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Other uses		[2]
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	496,000	
Fat-splitting		
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2]
Sulphonation		[2]
Soap	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[2]	
Other uses	[3]124,000	[3]35,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	18,490,000	
Hydrogenation	302,000	[2]
Pressing	[2]	
Shortening		
Other edible		
Soap	45,955,000	14,325,000
Lubricants and greases	2,208,000	[2]
Other uses	6,800,000	[3]140,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,538,000
Soap	778,000
Lubricants and greases	611,000
Other uses	[3]6,007,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	1,660,000
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	[2]
Sulphonation	
Soap	127,000
Paint and varnish	95,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Lubricants and greases	13,000
Other uses	343,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	22,000
Paint and varnish	
Lubricants and greases	64,000
Other uses	[3]43,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[2]
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1]
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	197,000
Soap	1,314,000
Paint and varnish	16,000
Chemicals	325,000
Lubricants and greases	314,000
Other uses	[2,3]1,409,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	10,000
Soap	192,000
Paint and varnish	57,000
Lubricants and greases	382,000
Chemicals	631,000
Other uses	[2,3]3,276,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	2,542,000
Paint and varnish	1,210,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Chemicals	1,597,000
Other uses	[3]4,723,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	6,363,000
Soap	3,669,000
Paint and varnish	126,000
Other uses	[3]470,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	[2]
Fat-splitting	988,000
Hydrogenation	3,384,000
Sulphonation	645,000
Pressing	1,741,000
Shortening	[2]
Oleomargarine	474,000
Soap	859,000
Paint and varnish	247,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	585,000
Chemicals	4,421,000
Lubricants and greases	830,000
Other uses	[3]5,705,000

[1] Included in "vegetable oil, not specified, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[3] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for which data are not reliable.

[4] Includes a small quantity denatured or shipped in inedible tanks, which cannot be shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Elastomers, Plastomers Meeting Plans Outlined

Section 4, elastomers and plastomers, of the XIIth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, last week listed the thirty-four technical papers which will be presented before the section during the meeting of the congress in the McAlpin hotel, New York, September 10 to 13. The program is as follows:—

Monday Morning, September 10

J. W. Adams, J. A Reynolds, W. E. Messer and L. H. Howland (U. S. Rubber Company)—"Abrasion Resistance of GR-S Vulcanizates."

G. F. Bloomfield (British Rubber Producers' Research Association)—"The Rubber Hydrocarbon in Freshly Tapped Hevea Latex."

M. H. Reich, W. K. Taft, and R. W. Laundrie (University of Akron)—"Breakdown of Synthetic Elastomers in a Banbury Mixer with Added Air."

J. O. Cole and C. R. Parks (Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company)—"Oxygen Absorption Studies of Synthetic Rubbers in the Presence of Metal Deactivators."

Monday Afternoon, September 10

S. T. Semegen (B. F. Goodrich Research Center)—"Studies on the Vulcanization and Structure of Polyacrylic Rubber."

L. H. Howland, V. C. Neklutin, R. W. Brown, and H. G. Werner (U. S. Rubber Company)—"Synthetic Rubber Latex Developments."

J. D. Sands and G. S. Turner (Polymer Corporation)—"New Developments in Solid Phase Spectroscopy."

W. O. Baker and F. H. Winslow (Bell Telephone Laboratories)—"Polymer Carbon and its Derivatives."

K. H. Meyer, A. J. A. van der Wyk, and W. Gonon (University of Geneva)—"Behavior of Elastomers at Small Torsions."

R. B. Stanbaugh (Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company)—"An Electrical Analog Method for Explaining Elastomer Behavior."

Tuesday Morning, September 11

R. H. Runk (Westinghouse Research Laboratories)—"An Investigation of the Monoglyceride Method of Preparing Drying Oil Modified Glyceryl Phthalate Resins."

H. A. Boekenoogen, J. J. A. Blekkingh, and N. H. M. Blonk (Netherlands)—"Conjugated Linseed Oil."

G. R. Sprengling (Westinghouse Research Laboratories) — "Chroman Formation of o-Methylol Phenols and Oleic Acid."

I. I. Bezman and D. D. Browning (Mellon Institute)—"The Polymerization of Styrene With Drying Oils in Aqueous Emulsion."

T. Hasselstorm, H. W. Coles, C. E. Balmer, M. M. Keeler, M. Hannigan, J. D. Loconti, R. J. Brown, and C. J. Meyer (Quartermaster General Laboratories)—"Studies on Flame-Proofing of Nylon Oxford Cloth."

A. J. Eickhoff (National Lead Company)—"Stabilization of Chlororesins."

F. T. Walker and T. Mackay (Michael Nairn & Co.)—"Low Temperature Production of Oxidized Oil Gels."

F. T. Walker and T. Mackay (Michael Nairn)—"The Properties and Composition of Some Cross Linked Condensation Polymers."

L. Reed Brantley, A. E. Woodward, and G. Carpenter (Occidental College)—"Investigation of the Nature of the Adhesion of Lacquers to Non-ferrous Metals."

Tuesday Afternoon, September 11

S. D. Stookey (Corning Glass Works)—"Chemical Machining of Photosensitive Glass."

—Continued on page 58

Forest Products Research Society Meeting October 5-6

The Florida-Georgia-Alabama section of the Forest Products Research Society will hold its fall meeting October 5 and 6, at the Daniel-Ashley hotel, Valdosta, Georgia. Highlighting the meeting will be a speech by Rear Adm. Joseph F. Jelley, top-ranking officer of the navy's Seabees and chief of the navy civil engineers and of the bureau of yards and docks.

The tentative schedule of papers to be presented is as follows:—

"Some Pressing Problems of the Lumber Producers," Carl Brice, Brice Lumber Company, Archer, Fla.; "Factors Influencing Changes in the Production of Gum Naval Stores," A. R. Shirley, secretary, American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, Ga.; "The Solvent Recovery Process of Wood Preservation," M. S. Hudson, Taylor-Colquitt Company, Spartanburg, S. C.; "Small Wood Industry Business Activities in Relation to Covernment Programs," Lewis G. Emmert, regional office, Department of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.; "Cruising Forests by Airplane and the Evaluation of Forest Aerial Photographs," O. S. Willingham, School of Forestry, University of Florida, Gainesville; "Forestry Relations," Evrett M. Conway, forest utilization section, Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tenn.

The program will start at 1 p.m., October 5, at the hotel and will recess at 5 p.m., followed at 6:30 p.m. by a banquet at the Valdosta Country Club. An address of welcome will be given by the mayor of Valdosta. Admiral Jelley will be the sole speaker following the banquet. The technical program will be resumed October 6 at 9 a.m., and will close at noon of that day.

ONE OF COUNTLESS MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS WHO NEED

Sulfaquinoxaline

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MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 10 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .12½- .13
t.c.l., frt. equaid lb .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb .45 —

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .25½- .26½
t.c.l., ton lots lb .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 —
smaller lots lb .56 —

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb .14½- .15
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .73 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .78 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10¼- .11¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb .38½- —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb .07½- —
t.c.l., works lb .08 - .08¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
chys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, chys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis, lb .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic fib dms., works lb .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
t.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls; dms., 100 lbs. or more lb .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb .38 - —
t.c.l., works lb .38½- —
tankcars, works lb .36½- —

Acid, cacodylic, bots lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., t.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., t.c.l. .37½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cassello, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.44 —
Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 26½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb. 27 —
smaller lots lb. 27½ —
kgs. lb. 28½ —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 —
smaller lots lb 28½ —
kgs lb 29½ —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb 24½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 —
smaller lots lb .25½ —
kgs. lb .26½ —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .1925- .2050
double dist., dms lb. .2075- .2200
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1450- .1575
double dist., dms lb. .1475- .1625
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.38
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.39 —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 295° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb 29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more, gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 —
Gamma dry ground bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 .33
dms. lb. .16 —
kgs. lb. .18 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.57 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 2.96 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .37 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1953
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 —
Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W. Va. 100% basis lb. .065 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, chys. lb 1.30 1.33
USP, chys lb 78 —
J bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
chys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
chys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85% chys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .1780- .1830
water white, dms lb. .2080- .2130
Maleic, anhydrous (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85%-82% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° chys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° chys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° chys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .18¾- .20
tanks .17¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.0
Perchloric 60% chys., works lb. .58 - .61
70-72% chys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
		equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
		imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	tanks	railroad tank-cars
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured			whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
i.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., i.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech. bbls., c.l lb. .35 - —
i.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .92¾- —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .16 - .17¼
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .16¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .15¾- .17
single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .16½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .19¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be cars, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.55
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .13¾- .15
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs. lb. .53 - .56
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —

Acid, toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. 17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.97 - 1.99
powd., bbls lb. 2.01 - 2.03
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - —
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., i.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- .30¾
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
i.c.l., frt alld. lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
i.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld. lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .75 - .95
smaller lots lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
i.c.l., same basis gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .61½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal.18.11 -18.15¼
i.c.l., same basis gal.18.15 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal.17.99 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.19.08 -19.12½
i.c.l., same basis gal.19.12 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal.18.96 -18.96½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .3) - —
tanks, works lb. .2? - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½- —
i.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms gal 1.33 1.45
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

MAJOR PRODUCTS OF PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES

- ACETIC ACID
- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works .. lb. 35.00 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms., works ..... gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works ..... gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld .... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld .. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald .... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works ... gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, fr. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.20
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works .... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works .... ton. 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .. lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, dour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1¢ of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd .... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .88½- —
rubber comp, dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms. lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. .... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
Iron-free, nas c.l. works, frt equald .. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots., dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works .. ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works .. ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gran, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt., alld .. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms .. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal) USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .53
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point .. ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. .. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran, dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms .... lb .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports .. ton. No prices.

Ammonium sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works .. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.98
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld.. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots .. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots. .... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

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Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon

Amyl butyrate dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.90 2.60
Nitrite (see Nitrite)
Salicylate cns. dms ..... lb 80 85
Anethol, NF cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works frt alld ..... lb 19 .20
tanks works frt alld ..... lb 17 18
Salt (see Hydrochloride)
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .41
Cyprus bgs ..... lb .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .15
Anise alcenyde bots., dms ..... lb 2.50 2.85
Anise powder dms ..... lb 24 25
Seed bgs ..... lb 19 .21
Anthracene 80-85% bbls. works lb 1.10 —
90% bbls works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb. 85 88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% bgs. frt alld. dlvd lb. .42 .42½
Trichloride, pails, works ..... lb. .50 .52
solution, chys ..... lb. .29 .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..oz.23.40 -23.90

Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride laevo, dms kilo.90.00 -100.00
Argols, min 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root, bls ..... lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb 40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd. bbls dms ..... lb .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.1,137.00
No. 2, c.l (20 tons), mines ton.587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.59.50 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.24.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz.10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial 2.88 - —

Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald ..... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l., ... lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y ..... ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .50 - .52
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., works, l.c.l., ton.71.40 - —
5-ton.68.90 - —
ex dock ..... 10-ton.57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., works, l.c.l., ton.69.70 - —
5-ton.67.20 - —
ex dock ..... 10-ton.55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .78
tech., chys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride chys., works ... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane) tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit ..... lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .023¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride chys. frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride chys. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide pure 6lb ctns. works, lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns. dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride tech. chys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78¼- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, 6lb. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate dms ..... lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms. works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Heth root, bls ..... lb .45 .50
Biotin, cryst bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, bars ..... lb 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6lb. dms .. lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF 6lb. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6lb. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., bars lb. 4.22 - —
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0749 —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .1225 —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

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Products like liquid wax, varnish, insecticides, and so many others, look better and sell better in a Continental "F" Style can. Our master lithographers make every can a first-class salesman. Each Continental "F" Style can is as practical as it is good-looking, sturdy, easy-opening, easy-pouring. What's more, there is a Continental "F" Style can in just about every standard size – 4 oz. (spout top), ½ pint, pint, quart, ½-gallon and gallon.

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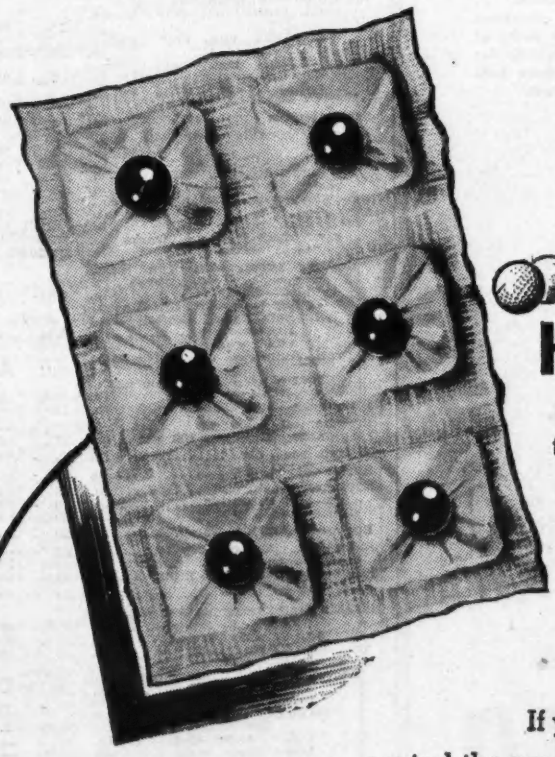
Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Some thoughts on GOLF *and Pharmaceutical Manufacture*



How much good golf and good pharmaceutical manufacture are alike!

I remember a lot of years ago when I was first taking some lessons in golf, the "pro" kept insisting that good control of the club made for good follow-through.... Of late years I've remembered that more than once.

Here, at Strong Cobb, when it comes to control we've always kept our eye on the ball... an average of 23 different holes for each product as it goes over the course. And then one day we realized we were stopping just short of the last hole... the plastic package!

If you don't control the package, you don't thoroughly control the product, and then you're in the rough!

So we started the Seal-Crimp operation. And that involved more control because Strong Cobb doesn't just make seal-crimp packages..., it runs a number of controls on them too! Controls for packaging materials specifications, simulated climatic conditions, seal control, tablet erosion, and so on. And that's like good golf—good control from laboratory to finished Seal-Crimp package ... to the last flag on the course....

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PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1933

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

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Originators and Developers of the **AMPIN®** *for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection*

Black, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb 04 —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l. works lb 11¼ —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black indian hemp root bls lb .50 .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

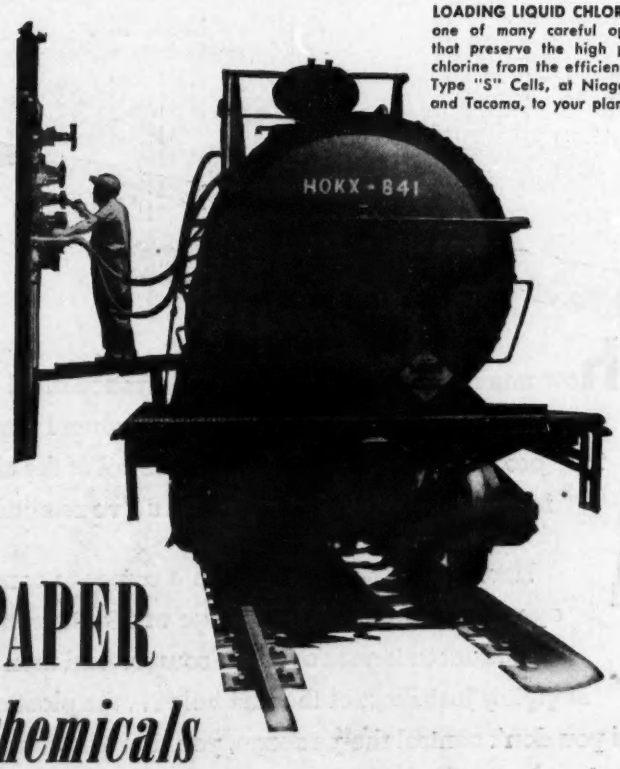
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N.J., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb 40 - 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 93½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —

Borax, tech, cryst., 93½%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, ngs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .36
Brown iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms works lb. .42 —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate reid dms l.c.l. works lb .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached bls lb 28 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers' dms. c.l. whse. works, frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .18



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Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.52.00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40% tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equaid ... lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms .... lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms lb. .58 - .60
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms. ton lots or less .. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ... lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .. lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots .. lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots .. lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper .. lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls .... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .12¾
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works .. lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. .. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points .. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis .. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works .. lb. .10½- .11¼
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld .. lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works .. lb. 4.00 - 4.23
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs .. lb. 4.20 - 4.25
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd .. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls .. 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram. gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins .. lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram .. lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns .. lb. .85 - —

Carotene cryst., feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units . .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrade bark, bulk ..... lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms c.l. f.o.b Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm l's same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls .. lb. .13 - .13½
longstick ..... lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs .. lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls ..... lb. .13½- .14
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls ..... lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls ..... lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls ..... lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, pskts ..... lb .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton.230.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.37.25 - —

Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works ... lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .37 - .38
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Bone

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works .. lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more .. lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works .. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .03½
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs .. lb. .50 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .25 - .32
8-ton lots works ... lb 26½ .32¼
smaller lots works .... lb .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).

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Get higher solids lacquers at low viscosities

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high quality lacquers for your customers.

Ketones permit higher concentration of solids and the *use of more low-cost diluents* than other lacquer solvents. You obtain these advantages with no increase in product viscosity.

The greater solvent power of ketones gives you a pound-for-pound cost advantage and important improvements in lacquer quality.

Ask your Shell Chemical representative for details on the savings possible with ketone solvents.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

IN CANADA: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Charcoal—Cream of Tartar

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton 75.60 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l. works, South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l. works South ton 40.00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30.00 —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb .0543- —
tanks, works lb .0425- —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs. extra, c.l., works lb .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb .1165- —
China clay, dom. dry-grd. air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., stik-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l. works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 16.00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45.00 -60.00

Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb .65 - —
t.c.l. works lb .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb .53 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb .60 - —
l.c.l. lb .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb .06¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb .16 - —
USP, dms. lb .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb 1.38 - —

Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb 17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb 36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb 40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb 66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb 11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb 50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg lb 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg lb 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb .06½- —
cbys lb .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb .09 - —
cbys lb .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb 44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium)
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs lb .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz .37 - .40¼

Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz .27½- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 - 4.03
Standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb .27 - .30
Citral, bots, cns. lb 7.75 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 3.60 - 3.90
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb .52 - .53
Zanzibar, bls. lb .54 - .55
Clover tops, red, bgs lb .80 - .85
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd., E., 100% basis lb .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd., E lb .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd., E lb .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. gal .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. gal .15½- .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms lb .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb .67 - .68
silver Teneriffe, bgs lb .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb .68½- —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns. 100 ozs oz 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100 ozs oz 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)
Cohosh, black root, bls lb .18 - .22
Blue, root, bls lb 17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots, cns oz 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .46 - .52
Seed, bgs lb .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb .30 - .33
Colombo, root, bls lb .11 - .14
Coltsfoot, leaves, bgs lb .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb .39 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs, works lb .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. tins lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb .61 - .639
Gluconate, cns., dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, lb .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms lb 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms, frt. alld lb .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 180.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 175.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot lb .18 - .19
futures lb .09¾- .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min., 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb .13 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 22-26% potash, bgs. dlvd., unit-ton 1.78 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 73.00 -74.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .85 - 1.00
Craneshill root, bls lb .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb .34½ —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb .35 - .36
imported, kgs lb .33 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF bots. cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .21¼ - .21½
Iranian, bgs lb. .21¼ - .21½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .28½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .38¼ - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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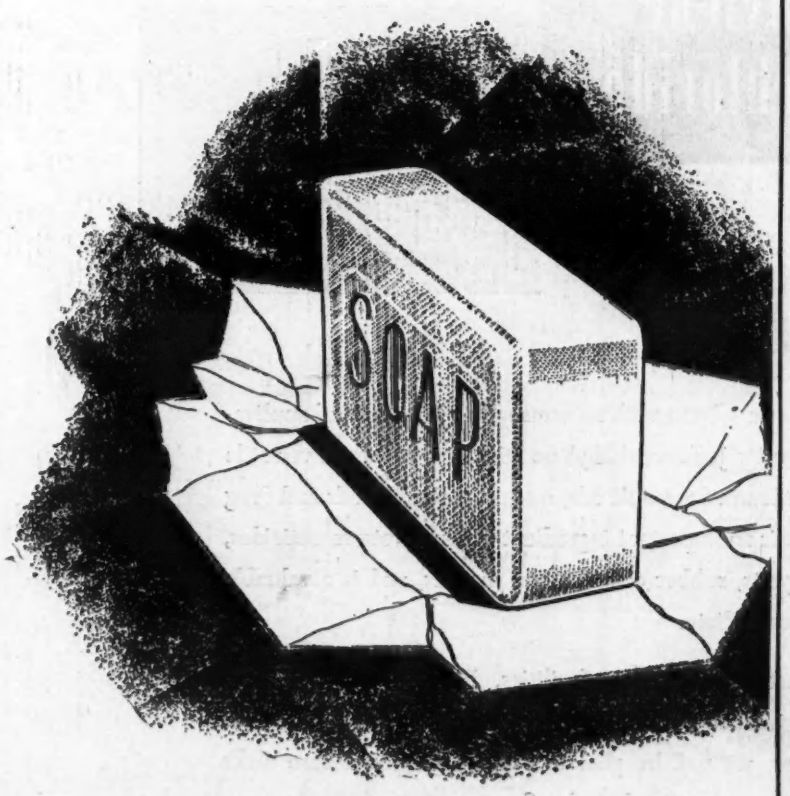
2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .58
DDD, tech. anh grd. bb. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs. works ton. 50.00 —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral (less 2% ffa), bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 4% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.57 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.72 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.42 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.57 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.31 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860 - .0910
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¼ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61¼ - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —

Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, 6lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ - .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼ - .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. works. lb. .42 —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 - 160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 - 210.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 - 230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - 12.50
powd., bots oz 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .36½ - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 —

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .334 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .41¾ - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼ - .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
c.l. works lb 55 —
tanks works lb 51 —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate dms., c.l., works lb 78¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb 79¾ - —
tanks, works lb .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb 15 - —
l.c.l. works lb 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —



Soap wrapper that can't mold

The casein-coated soap wrapper that is protected by Monsanto Santobrite *can't mold* in any climate. This protection, built-in by the paper maker, is inexpensive.

The addition of Santobrite (sodium pentachlorophenate, technical) during paper manufacturing gives *complete protection* against surface microbiological growth. As little as 2.0% of Santobrite, based on the dry weight of casein, gives the desired result. Santobrite may also be added to adhesives. Mold organisms flourish in them, too.

If you have the problem of moldy wrappers slowing down your soap sales, write for complete details on the use of Santobrite. See how easy it is to eliminate the difficulty. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
to control weeds, insects and other pests

INSECTICIDES

Nifos* T (Tetraethyl-Pyrophosphate, Technical)
ortho-Dichlorobenzene (Commercial Grade)
Niran* (Parathion)
Santobane* (DDT)
Santochlor* (Paradichlorobenzene)

FUNGICIDES

Copper 8* Quinolinolate
Santobrite* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen* 1 (ortho-Benzyl-parachlorophenol, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Biolite*

HERBICIDES

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
Santobrite (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Sodium Trichloroacetate

ODORANTS

Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. (Synthetic)
Santomask*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works basis 100% lb .32 —
Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniline dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, obls lb .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l. frt alld lb .42½ - .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
L.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, obls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., obls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb 32 - —
l.c.l. works lb 33 - —
tanks, works lb 31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. 91 - —
l.c.l. works lb 95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .26 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragons blood, drops, cs lb. 45 - .47
mass, cs lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black D&C, No 1, cns lb 19.93 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb 13.55 - —
Brown D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No 6, cns lb 16.10 - —
No 7 cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 19.93 - —
No 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb 19.93 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 20.05 - —
No 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No 28 cns lb 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No 7 cns lb 10.95 - —
No 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext D&C, No 1 cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb. .84 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .53 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet 8 lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .99 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue S lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet 8, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
738 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon BCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.50 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.25 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-60 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.21 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb. 1.19 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

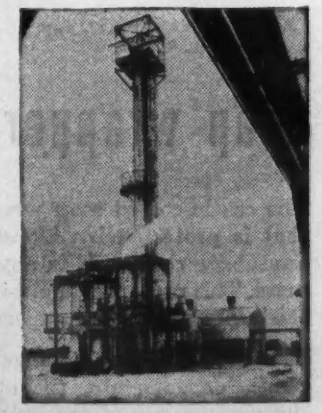
Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride

a widely useful solvent, extractant, chemical intermediate

Best known as a solvent with an unusually wide range of applications, high-purity Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride is also a versatile and safe extractant for edible oils, essential aromatic oils and drug principles. It is an important ingredient in fumigants, insecticides, cleansing agents, rubber cements and mastics, and is a valuable chemical intermediate.

From Jefferson's production facilities, Ethylene Dichloride is available in tank cars and 55 gallon drums. For your preliminary investigations, we will be glad to supply samples. Please make requests on your company letterhead.

Ethylene dichloride fractionating tower and purification unit at Jefferson plant, Port Neches, Texas



Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O. lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - 70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.34
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined, futures lb. 7.25 - —
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
85-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 95% dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. gal 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .53 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline dms, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .10 —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms, c.l, frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. 19¾- —
tanks, works lb. 17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

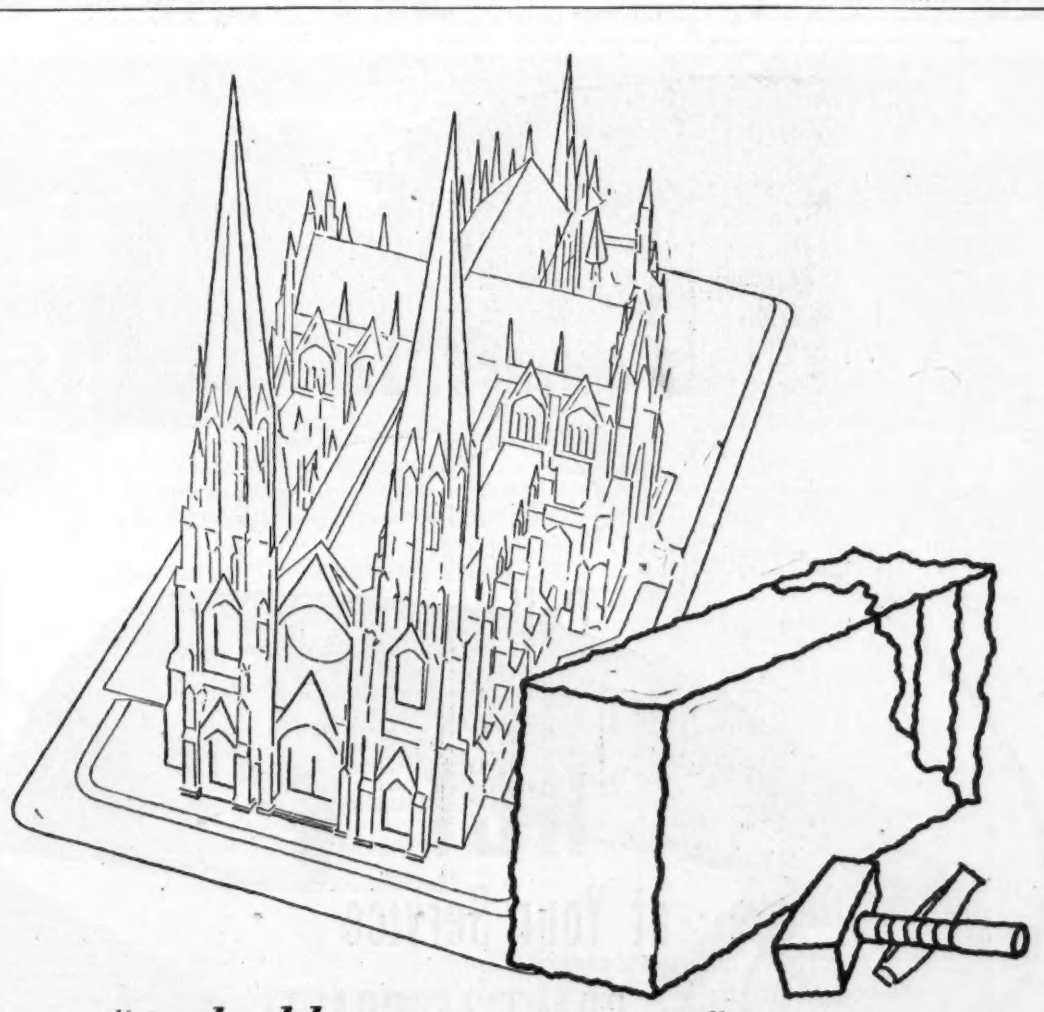
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .41 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.50 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
light, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
French, bgs lb .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .22 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar

Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal 34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground 60% protein, bgs. Balto area ton 125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk Balto area ton 120.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton 48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd. bulk, mine, c.l. ton 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd, bulk, mine ton 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton 37.00 - —



"....building A CATHEDRAL...."

A philosopher stood watching three stonecutters and of each in turn he asked: "What are you doing?" The first said: "I am cutting stone." The second: "Why, I am earning a dollar an hour!" The third said quietly: "I am building a Cathedral."

This is a very old and oft repeated story. We tell it again because its essence, the turn-of-mind of the third stonecutter, shared by chemists, explains the success of the American Chemical Society now celebrating its Diamond Jubilee. The nation's chemists with their deep professional interest far beyond any immediate task, have abundantly fulfilled their credo of *"fostering public welfare and education, aiding the development of our country's industries and adding to the material prosperity and happiness of our people."*

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· MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY · SINCE 1867 ·

Formaldehyde—Gum, Euphorbium

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.36.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, outk Bayonne ton 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

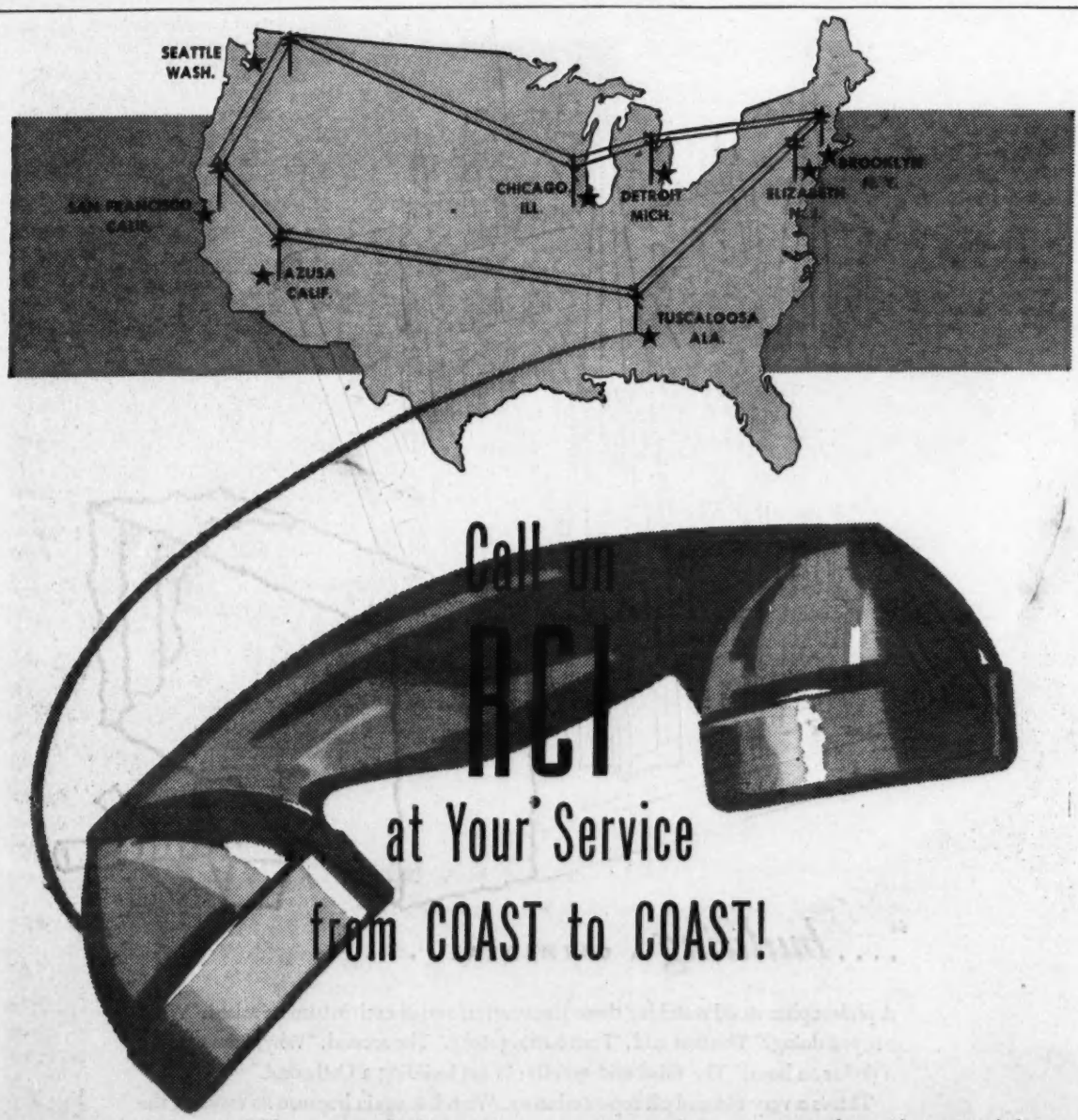
G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .24 - .25
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.50
standard, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .32 - .33
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .46 - .46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Ginseng root cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 .45

Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - .46
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- —
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅝- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb .18 —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. 13 13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 4.25
powd. bxs lb. 4.25 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works. lb. .05½ Nom.
house lb. .06½ Nom.
white, choice lb. .08¾ Nom.
yellow lb. .06½ Nom.
Green, brilliant thindavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hygrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, Chlorfavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs. lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .43
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .15½- .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .42 - .48
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
Dats, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13⅛
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13⅛
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .10 - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .10 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .30 - .35



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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • PHENOL • GLYCERINE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE • MALEIC ANHYDRIDE • SODIUM SULFATE • SODIUM SULFITE

Gum, galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Ghatti, No 2, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac Resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities.....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .75 - .95
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .35
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .13 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .143 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld .....lb.17.00 - —
works .....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 - —
works .....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydroluramide, dms., tls. ems., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22 - .25½
tanks .....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - —
tech., dms., frt. equald.....lb. .73 - .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.10
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots .....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars .....lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 8.15 -17.00
Beta, cans .....lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.75 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor 25 bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, chys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
USP, dms., works..... lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.43 — —
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF dms ..... lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb 2.80 - —
Iron iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 7½% Fe, dms. frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½ .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25½ .28½
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde dms. works lb 50 53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine)
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves bls.....lb 15 .20
Jalap root NF bls.....lb 43 45
powd. bbls bxs.....lb 48 50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb .80 .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root bls lb .25 .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark. 42-44 specific gravity w w tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .126 .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .09 .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks gal. .0925 .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —

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GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID (35% solution)
MAGNESIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (powder)
MANGANESE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (powder)
POTASSIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (75% solution)
SODIUM BETA-GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (reagent)
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (crystals and powder)
(also 50% and 75% solutions)

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BROMIDES
CALCIUM BENZOATE
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COPPER PROTEIN
CREOSOTE
CREOSOTE CARBONATE
ETHYL BENZOATE
GUAIACOL
GUAIACOL CARBONATE
GUAIACOLSULFONATES
ICHTHAMMOL
METHENAMINE
METHYL BENZOATE
PARASEPTS® (Parahydroxybenzoates)
PENICILLIN
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SALICYLATES
SALICYLIC ACID
SILVER, COLLOIDAL (Collargol®)
SILVER PROTEIN
SODIUM BENZOATES
STREPTOMYCIN
SULFIDAL®
TIN PROTEIN
THORIUM DIOXIDE, COLLOIDAL (Thorotrast® and Umbrathor®)
TOLYL ALDEHYDE

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Kola Nuts—Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous, Lump

Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	- .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.36	- .40
USP, dms., works	lb.	.35	- .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1675	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.10	- .10½
Portuguese, bls	ship't	.09¾	- .10
Turkish, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	- —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00	- —
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	- .20
select, bls	lb	.60	.65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22	- —
gran, bbls	lb.	.23	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	- —
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	- —
gran powd., dms	lb.	.33	- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.39	- —
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms	lb.	.34½	- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.17	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1680	—
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34½	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	- —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., drvd	lb.	.17¾	- —
24% Pb, dms., drvd	lb.	.24¼	- —
37% Pb, dms., drvd	lb.	.31¾	- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.24	- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	- —
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41	- .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.42½	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- .20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	- .21½
Lead, red, 97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .20¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	- .21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., drvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.47¾	- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld	lb.	.1805	.1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.54	- —
ton lots	lb.	.55	- —
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
ton lots	lb.	.44	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.45	- —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.27½	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15½	- —
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21	- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.25	- .27
powd., bbls	lb.	.35	- —
Root, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbl	lb.	.11	- .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	-13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	10.00	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	11.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.25	- —
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	10.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	10.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.15	- —
Longview, Ark.	ton.	10.25	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	11.00	- —
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.25	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams,	ton.	14.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.50	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	12.50	- —
Chicago, Ill	ton.	14.50	- —
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.00	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	13.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	13.50	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	11.50	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	13.50	- —
Longview, Ala	ton.	8.50	- —
Manistique, Mich	ton.	12.00	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	12.50	- —
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.00	- —
Petoskey, Mich	ton.	9.00	- —
Fort island, Mich	ton.	9.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Springfield, Mo	ton.	15.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	11.70	- —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	16.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	14.50	- —
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.00	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	16.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	13.50	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.00	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	12.50	- —
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.00	- —
Rockland, Me	ton.	15.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	15.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio			
York, Pa.			
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	- 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms	lb.	6.80	- 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.60
96-98%, dms	lb.	7.20	- 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.00	- 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb.	2.70	- —
dms., works	lb.	2.60	- —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	- .38
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	- .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	57.00	- —
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	56.00	- —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	- .19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.67	- —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	- 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.93	- 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	10.25	-14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms	lb.	.90	- 1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.53	- .55
Leaves, NF	lb.	.85	- .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00	38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35	- —
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Lupulin, tins	lb	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.46	- 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots	kilo	145.00	149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.85	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.16	- 1.20
West Indian, cs	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
broken, cs	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Madder Dutch, bgs	lb	.29	- .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works	lb.	.32	- .34¾
synth., rubber grade, cns., works	lb.	.31	- —
USP, light, cns	lb.	.34	- .36
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	- .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	72.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash	ton.	36.30	- —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.30	- .30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 33-66%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	- —
15 tons, same basis	lb.	.12¼	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —

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KEEP YOUR INVENTORY *moving!*

PUT YOUR DRUMS ON A RETURNABLE BASIS

Our FAST, EFFICIENT SERVICE WILL GIVE YOU . . .

MORE TRIPS per DRUM

we handle all RETURNABLE DRUM *detail*

LABELS
PICK-UP of EMPTY DRUMS
INSPECTION
STORAGE
ACCOUNTING
PAYMENT of FREIGHT CHARGES
INSURANCE
GUARD SERVICE
RECONDITIONING
DELIVERY to FILL-LINE

. . . will
S-T-R-E-T-C-H
YOUR DRUM SUPPLY

NEWARK STEEL DRUM COMPANY
Linden 2-4466 LINDEN, N. J.

ACME STEEL DRUM COMPANY
Market 3-0900 560 FERRY ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Competitive in Price ....!
Superior in Quality and Service!

Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous, Powdered—Mica, Wet-Grd., Extra Fine

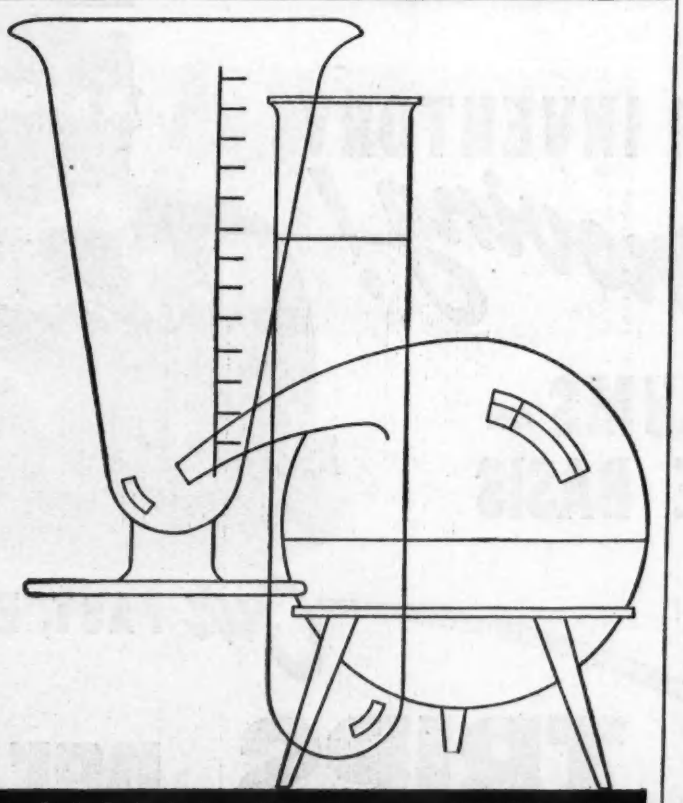
Magnesium chloride, anhydrous, powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ - .15
bbls., c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate dms. cns lb 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite dms lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c higher

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. .80 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Manganese borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28¼
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton 77.00 - —
feed grade 80% bgs. dlvd., S E lb 05¼ - .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark S Africa 32% tan ton — - —
nin, c.l., ex dock ton 83.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.00 - 59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb 85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l. dms., works lb 40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls lb. .28 - .28½
French, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls lb. .26 - .27
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 10.60 - 11.00
synthetic, USP, racemic, cus lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Methyl salicylate tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptohenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NS (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Metnanol).
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Rosaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11½ - .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 33.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 10# mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .06½ - —

SYMBOL of DREW FATTY ACIDS SUPERIORITY for

COSMETICS . . . SOAPS . . . SHAMPOOS
DETERGENTS . . . SHAVING CREAMS . . .
FOOD...PHARMACEUTICALS...TEXTILES
LEATHER . . . RUBBER . . . PAINTS
PLASTICS . . . PETROLEUM . . . PAPER
INSECTICIDES . . . PROTECTIVE COATINGS



It takes a lot of doing to produce superior fatty acids. Carefully selected raw materials are a must. Equally important are skillful compounding; maintenance of uniform control; complete research and production facilities. These, plus a determination to produce only the finest fatty acids are reasons why DREW is a leading producer of Distilled and Fractionated Fatty Acids.

Compare the chemical data of DREW Fatty Acids with similar products—you'll understand why leading manufacturers demand DREW Fine Fatty Acids for their best products.

CHEMICAL DATA

PRODUCT	TYPE	FFA	TITRE °C	IODINE VALUE	ACID VALUE	SAP. VALUE	COLOR
AB	Double Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	24-28	8-16	250.6-262.5	250.6-262.5	20.0/3.0
AAB	85-90% Lauric Acid	139-144	37.0 Min.	3.0 Max.	277-286.4	277-286.4	15.0/2.0
ABL	70% Lauric Acid	138-141	30.0 Min.	5.0 Max.	274.4-280.4	274.4-280.4	20.0/3.0
ABH	Double Distilled Hydrogenated Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	29	3.0 Max	250.6-262.5	250.6-262.5	15.0/2.0
AAAR	Single Distilled Coconut Fatty Acids	123-128	30.0 Max.	16-22	245-255	245-255	35.0/5.0
Caprylic Acid	Caprylic Acid—65% Caprylic Acid—80%	184 191		2.0 Max.	366 380	366 380	10.0/2.0
Wecoline S	Double Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-102	22-24	125-140	196.9-203	196.9-203	10.0/1.5
Wecoline S-2	Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-107	24-28	105-125	196.9-212.8	196.9-212.8	35.0/10.0
Wecoline L	Double Distilled Linseed Fatty Acid	99-101	22.0 Max.	175-192	196.9-200.8	196.9-200.8	10.0/1.5
Wecoline C	Cottonseed Fatty Acids	98-103	34-38	95-110	196-206	196-206	30.0/8.0
Wecoline 60	Double Distilled Oleic Fatty Acid	98-101	8.0-10.0	85-93	194.9-200.8	194.9-200.8	10.0/1.5
Formula 1300	Stearic Acid	99.0 Min.	54-56	15.0 Max.	196.9 Min.	196.9 Min.	35.0/5.0*
Formula 1900	Stearic Acid	99.0 Min.	58	6.0 Max.	196.9 Min.	196.9 Min.	35.0/5.0*
Formula 200	Stearic Acid	99-103	56-57	6.0 Max.	196.9-204.8	196.9-204.8	4.0/1.0
Formula 300	Stearic Acid	99-103	58.0 Min.	4.0 Max.	196.9-204.8	196.9-204.8	4.0/1.0
Formula 400	Stearic Acid	99-103	60-64	3.0 Max.	196.9-204.8	196.9-204.8	4.0/1.0
VRO	Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids—Special Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids—Regular	116 112	30.0 Max.	30-60	231 223	231 223	70.0/10.0

Color Readings: Full Column unless otherwise indicated *1" cell

For further information, write
TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss R. ½c. higher, W of Rockies 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in 5lb., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 60% Mo powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¾- .12
Danish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .17½- .18
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00- -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -85.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04069- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $2 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .51 - .52
splits, bgs lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 .14

Mica, Wet-Grd., Paint—Oil, Birchtar

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.40 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.80 - —

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- CEDAR LEAF
- CINNAMON
- CITRONELLA
- CLOVES
- GERANIUM
- LAVENDER
- LEMON
- LEMONGRASS
- ORIGANUM
- PATCHOULY
- PIMENTA
- PINE NEEDLES
- ROSE BULGARIAN
- SAGE
- THYME
- VETIVERT
- YLANG YLANG

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Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

Oil, Bois de Rose—Oil, Tansy

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms, works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.....lb 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .30 - .69
white, dms.....lb. .43 - .60
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.25 -14.15
rectified, cns.....lb. 9.50 -16.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3550- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .3810- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3860- —
tanks.....lb. .3685- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3710- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3760- —
tanks.....lb. .3585- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .4500- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .33 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3325- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3375- —
tanks.....lb. .3225- —
refined and deodorized, dms.,
c.l. lb. .3475- —
l.c.l. lb. .3525- —
tanks.....lb. .3375- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3300- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3350- —
tanks.....lb. .3200- —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms.,
l.c.l lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.
lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00

Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian,
bots..lb.280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms....lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns.,
dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic
ports..lb. .14 - —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl.,
ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret.
dms., l.c.l..lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .15 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.25.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .15½- .15¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.
lb. .05½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.
lb. .02½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .21 - —
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
Costus, bots.....oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-
east and Valley..lb. .15½- —
tanks, Texas.....lb. .15¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.
lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.
lb. .02¾ Nom.
salad, dms.....lb. .21½- —
tanks.....lb. .19½- .19¾
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50

Oil, crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%,
dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.85
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for
concentrating, 4,000 to 12,-
000 A units per gm., dms.,
1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms.
1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms.
1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms.
1,000,000 units. .13½- —
prime, nat. sr conc., 100,000
A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP
XIV method of conversion, Morton-
Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic pure, bots.....oz. 7.00 - 8.00

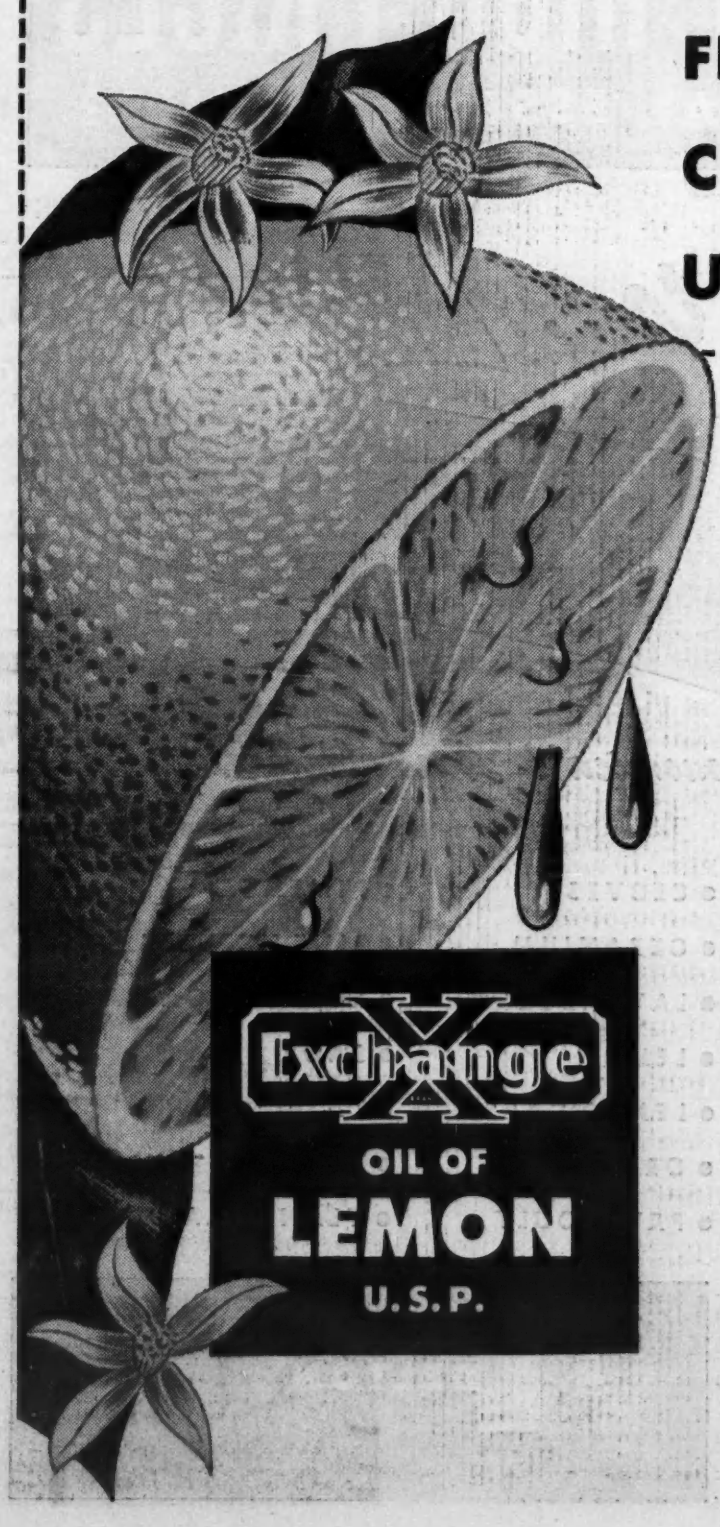
Oil, gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, cms.....lb .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French,
30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 7.10
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.00 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 7.60 - 8.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.
lb. .1600- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1660- .1700
tankcars.....lb. .1480- .1500
tankwagon.....lb. .1510- .1530
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.lb. .09 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1560- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1660- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1460- —
tanks.....lb. .1300- —
Mineral, white (see oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms
lb. .26 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms.....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist. East Indian,
cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .27½- .28½
tankcars.....lb. .26 - .28
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid..gal. 2.50 - 2.75
foots, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian cns.,
dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots..lb.223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .22½- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°
F. tanks, East Coast re-
finery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.14.50 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.
lb. .17½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .22¾- .23
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns
lb. 4.55 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.95
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l.,
works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse.,
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l.,
ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.s., dlvd.
lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .25 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns.,
dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.13.25 -16.75
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.
lb. .10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1560- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1660- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1460- —
tanks.....lb. .1300- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea
cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms.,
c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills..lb. .15¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.
lb. .07 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1893- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1943- .1993
tanks.....lb. .1793- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1798- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1843- .1893
tanks.....lb. .1698- —
salad, dms.....lb. .20⅝- —
tanks.....lb. .1850- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.65
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°,
dms..lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars.....lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars.....lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.
lb 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works....lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- 06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, dms.....lb 8.60 - 9.00

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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Producing Plant:
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Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see Cr).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .37½- .38
tanks lb. .35 - —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .86
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. lb. 25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .14½- .15
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium (lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.63 - —
Orange, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniliin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2365
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .63 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniliin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms lb. 84 - .93
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.28

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00

Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .26 - .30
Czech, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Moroccan, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, new crop, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt alld lb. .98 - —
Parachloroaniliin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroaniliin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 123-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0805 —

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery, lb. .18 - —
works lp. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16¼- —

Oil, Tar—Pareira Brava Root

Paraformaldehyde, USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. ums. c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniliin dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. 48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works lb. .21 .23
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene kgs. frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled dms works lb 2.30 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 1.30
Paraphenylphenol bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 —
Parathion spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb .70 —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 .35
ground, bxs lb 40 .45
powder, bxs lb 43 .50

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ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

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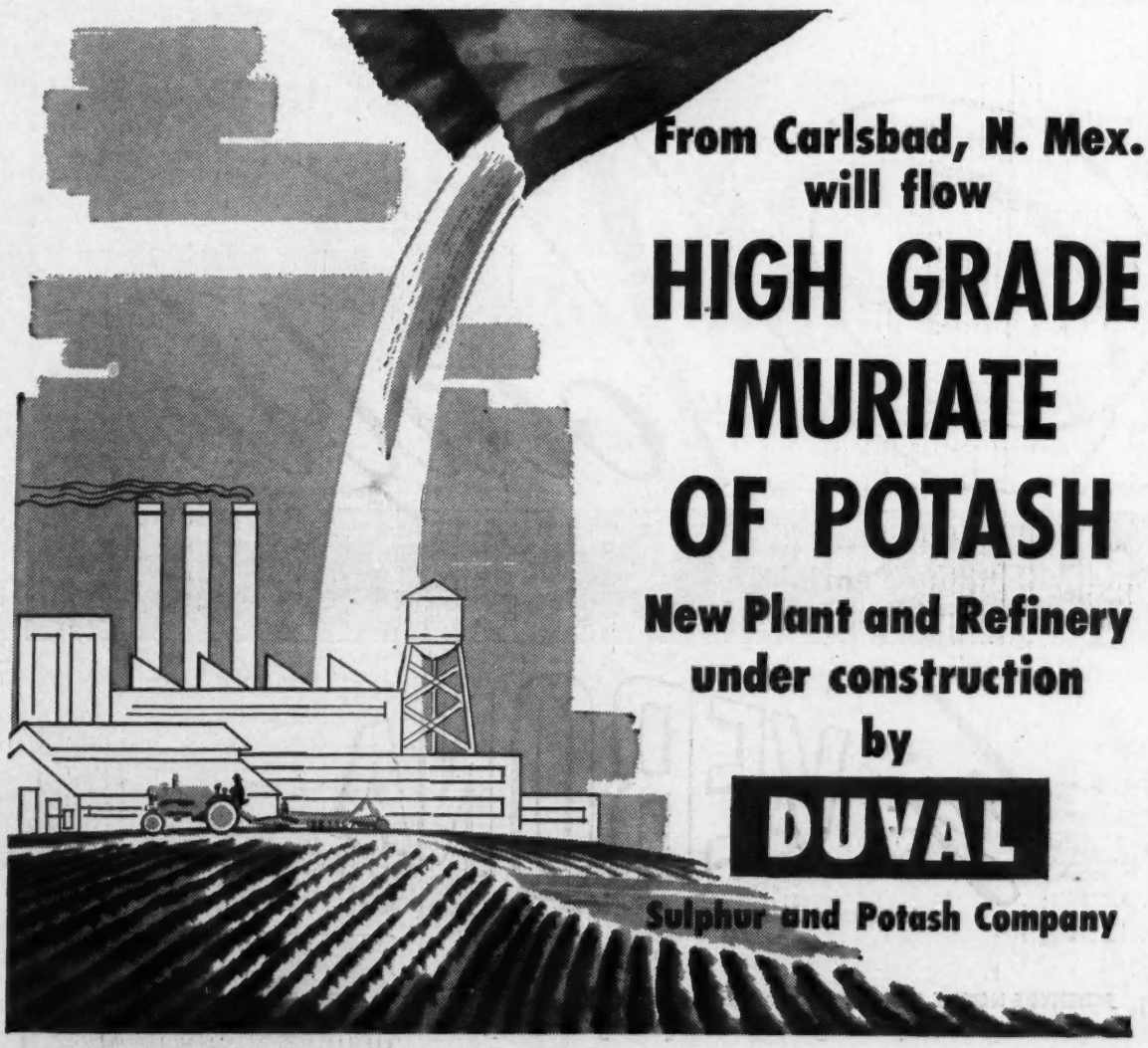
Paris Green—Phenol

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 -	.36
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.30 -	.35
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	67.50 -	68.00
Pectin, citrous, NF powd. bbls	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102 -	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28 -	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52 -	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00 -	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit.		.04 -	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½-	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.04 -	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16 -	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57 -	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03 -	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04 -	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	23 -	.28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12 -	.13¼
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.73 -	1.75
Sept. delivery	lb.	1.73 -	—
Oct. delivery	lb.	1.72 -	—
Nov. delivery	lb.	1.72 -	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.29
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.30
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.41
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.26½
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30 -	.31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46 -	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.24
White, bgs	lb.	2.55 -	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50 -	.52
imported bls	lb.	.80 -	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75 -	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11 -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10 -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05 -	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾-	.05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼-	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅛
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝-	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜-	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06 -	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞-	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾-	.08
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06¼-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾-	.06⅞
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾-	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10 -	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44 -	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42 -	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.06 -	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 -	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16 -	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82 -	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25 -	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38 -	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23 -	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33 -	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 -	2.875
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	lb.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
90°-160° C ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.87 -	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery,	bbl.	1.95 -	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00 -	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.31 -	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45 -	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.48 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085 -	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125-	—
N. Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091 -	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09 -	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09 -	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09375-	.09750
range	gal.	.09125-	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105 -	—
No 2	gal.	.1025-	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.167 -	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½-	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½-	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.18¼-	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½-	—
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast; tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½-	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16 -	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
25-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, refy., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles.	gal.	.147 -	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½-	—
Newark	gal.	.18½-	—
New York	gal.	.18½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tanks	gal.	.1225-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1890-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675-	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1615-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb.s.	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—



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Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1951

ATTENTION

Users of Taxfree and Specially Denatured Alcohol

Now is the time for users of specially denatured alcohol to renew their basic permit (Treasury Department Form 1479) for 1952. It is also time for users of Taxfree alcohol to complete and file with the District Supervisor—Alcohol Tax Unit—their application (Form 1450) for renewal of their Taxfree Alcohol permit for 1952. If you require forms or any assistance in their preparation, please call your nearest U.S.I. office.

Pyrenone Grain Protectant To Help More American Farmers Save Their Stored Grain

Unique Insecticide Material, Introduced Last Year, Gives Full-Season Protection with One Application

U.S.I's 1951 program for Pyrenone Grain Protectant, introduced on a limited basis last year, will bring these unique materials to many more of America's farmers and grain handlers who are fighting costly insect damage to their stored grain. Efforts will be especially concentrated in the South where, because of high temperatures favorable to insect breeding, infestation problems are most serious.

In 1950 Southern farmers lost nine per cent of their stored corn to insects each month by U.S.D.A. estimate. That means about an 80% loss over a nine-month storage period. Pyrenone Grain Protectant offers an entirely new way to beat insects — by preventing development of insects rather than killing an infestation after the grain is damaged. Applying it to grain at time of harvest means clean, top-quality grain when the time comes to sell it or feed it to livestock. One application is sufficient for an entire storage season.

Applying Pyrenone Grain Protectant to shucked corn with a hand dust gun. No other equipment is needed — no masks, gloves, or special safety precautions.

Non-Toxic

The regulatory authorities concerned with foods and feeds recognize Pyrenone Grain Protectant as non-toxic to warm-blooded animals. Safe for use on grain for feeding to animals and also for milling into meal, flour, or other cereal products, Pyrenone Grain Protectant has no effect on taste or odor of finished products or on baked goods made from them. No special safety equipment is needed to apply the Protectant because it presents no added danger of explosion, fire, or poisonous fumes. Unlike fumigants, the Protectant works perfectly in open cribs.

Tests Highly Successful

At Greenwood Farms, Thomasville, Georgia, 800 bushels of hybrid seed corn (shelled) were treated in August, 1949. As late as June, 1951, this corn was in perfect condition. Other corn in a similar crib which had not been treated was removed after a few months, because it was very badly weevil-infested. On November 9, 1950, 50 bushels of shucked corn were treated at Thomasville and at the same time, fifty bushels of untreated corn were

MORE

Methionine Enhances Effect Of Antibiotics in Animal Feed

Improves Both Growth and Feed Efficiency

Data are now available from an Eastern university's recent tests on the relative growth responses obtained when DL-methionine, an antibiotic and fish meal are added in various combinations to a corn-soybean ration. Each test group was composed of twenty New Hampshire chicks of mixed sex.

Growth Response of Chicks as Influenced by Supplements to Corn-Soybean Meal Ration

Group	Supplement	Av. Wt. at 8 wks. gms.	Feed Efficiency
1	None	786	3.20
2	0.1% Methionine	831	2.96
3	10 ppm procaine penicillin	813	2.78
4	0.1% Methionine + 10 ppm procaine penicillin	908	2.88
5	5% Fish Meal	880	2.93
6	5% Fish Meal + 10 ppm procaine penicillin	883	2.94
7	5% Fish Meal + 0.1% Methionine	869	2.95
8	5% Fish Meal + 0.1% Methionine + 10 ppm procaine penicillin	902	2.82

These data show that addition of methionine to the corn-soybean ration improved both growth and feed efficiency (group 2). Addition of an antibiotic to this same type of ration also gave more favorable growth and feed efficiency figures (group 3). A combination of 0.1% methionine and 10 parts per million of procaine penicillin gave a growth response (group 4) equal to or greater than that obtained when 5% fish meal was added to the diet (group 5).

Test results showed that in some instances addition of antibiotics and DL-methionine alone can give results comparable to those obtained when any combination of fish meal, methionine, and antibiotics is added to a corn-soybean meal ration. This would seem to indicate that addition of an antibiotic to a corn-soybean ration containing methionine may permit the intestinal flora to synthesize any unknown growth factor present in fish meal.

As feed manufacturers depend to a greater extent on vegetable proteins in their

MORE

Titanates Are Vehicles For High-Temperature Paint

Butyl titanate and other esters of titanic acid are reported to be showing promise as vehicles for high-temperature paints. Used alone as a coating, butyl titanate does not dry in the manner of most conventional paints, but hydrolyzes rapidly to brittle, non-adherent titanium dioxide. When inorganic pigments are incorporated, however, the titanium dioxide is said to cement them into a dry, highly heat resistant finish which has worked well as a protective coating. Exposure tests of a paint system consisting of two coats of butyl titanate-zinc dust followed by two coats of butyl titanate-aluminum paint is claimed to have been successful on smokestacks and exhaust pipes. Trials are now underway to determine the resistance of these coatings to sea water.

Reactivate Bone Char With Superheated Steam

Spent bone char has been reactivated with superheated steam on an experimental scale, according to a recent report. The superheated steam is said to act as an oxidizing agent, removing organic impurities. It also hydrolyzes the calcium sulfide present in the char, which results in progressive removal of this undesirable compound. Char reactivated with superheated steam in this method is described as comparing favorably with that prepared by standard treatment. There is reportedly no significant cumulative change in the chemical or physical properties of the reactivated char except for a slight loss of carbon and a small apparent increase in absorptive capacity.

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August ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1951

CONTINUED

Methionine in Feeds

formulations, feed grade methionine will play an increasingly more important role in producing high quality feed that will give satisfactory gains at low cost. U.S.I. is a major producer of feed grade methionine.

CONTINUED

Grain Protectant

stored nearby. A check made on May 25, 1951 showed heavy infestation of Angoumois grain moth in the untreated corn, while the treated corn was completely free of insects. Similar results were obtained in tests on oats, barley, rough rice and brewers rice in different parts of the country where severe insect problems exist.

"Quart Jar Test"

Southern farmers, agricultural leaders, and

Regulatory officials concerned with foods and feeds recognize Pyrenone Grain Protectant as non-toxic to warm-blooded animals. Cattle have been fed corn treated with 4 times the normal amount of Pyrenone Grain Protectant with no noticeable effects.

farm dealers are being given an opportunity to prove to themselves the effectiveness of Pyrenone Grain Protectant on their own corn on their own premises. Special "Quart Jar Test" kits will be distributed to these groups. Announcement of the availability of the test kits will be made through advertising in farm magazines, agricultural leader publications, and a series of dealer-farmer meetings which are to be held throughout the insect-problem area.

'Artificial Muscle' Lifts Over 100 Times Own Weight

An artificial muscle that is capable of doing work has been developed by a university zoologist. The muscle is said to be made up of actomyosin, a chemical material found in all muscles that may cause muscular contraction. The scientist extracted actomyosin from rabbit muscle. The muscle fibers were formed by compressing a film of the actomyosin which had been spread at an air-water interface. When treated with another muscle substance, the artificial muscle is claimed to have lifted over 100 times its own weight.

New Process to Produce Citric Acid at Lower Cost

Much of the citric acid produced commercially is made by fermenting highly purified sugars with *Aspergillus Niger*, the black mold often found on spoiled foods. A new method has been found, involving use of methanol, to induce the mold to make citric acid from such cheaper materials as blackstrap molasses, ground corn, or commercial starch — according to a bacteriologist's report. The methanol is poisonous to the mold, halting its growth and causing it to produce citric acid.

New S.P.I. Procedure For Determining Volatility Of Vinyl Plasticizers

The Society of the Plastics Industry recently released information on its new procedure for determining the loss of plasticizer from vinyl film by volatilization, without the effect of the usual variables such as contamination from the air, insufficient air circulation, and temperature variations within the oven. Procedure involves heating samples with activated carbon in a closed metal can at a temperature of 70°C for 24 hours.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

For quality control calculations, a new desk calculator is said to give results faster than an automatic computer or slide rule. One simple mechanical operation reportedly completes as many as five separate mathematical steps in 2 seconds. Squares, sums of squares, and square roots are claimed to be performed simultaneously. **(No. 709)**

A new vegetable colloid 100% soluble in cold water is described as useful for thickening the water phase of any compound or mixture (synthetic latex for example). **(No. 710)**

Concentrated pigment dispersions in alcohol soluble grades of nitrocellulose are available as the pigment source for high gloss printing inks and other products where toughness of nitrocellulose and dilution with alcohol are needed. **(No. 711)**

"Pasting" metal parts together with a bond stronger than riveting is claimed possible with a new "rubber cement." It has been used for bonding brake linings to brake shoes and assembling gasoline tanks. **(No. 712)**

A new technique measures corrosion as it takes place, permitting faster, easier study of the entire surface area of a sample. Similar to television scanning, it reportedly can be used in studies of corrosion inhibitors, cathodic protection, stress corrosion, etc. **(No. 713)**

A new type of laboratory equipment for measuring pressures as high as 15,000 psi is expected to be valuable in basic studies of high-pressure synthesis. **(No. 714)**

Durable, attractive finishes similar to chromium plating can be produced without the use of copper, nickel, or chromium, it is claimed, by applying a new protective coating over various metal-finishing processes. **(No. 715)**

For fast, accurate determination of gallons-content of 55-gallon drums, a new nomograph is available. It eliminates charts or the need to make long computations. **(No. 716)**

A new rot-proofing agent for wood, textiles, is described as free flowing, powdered copper ammonium fluoride complex, soluble in water. Wood may be sprayed, soaked, brushed, or pressure impregnated; textiles, soaked or padded. **(No. 717)**

A new adhesive for rubber, vinyls, phenolics, textiles, leather, wood, paper, and metals is described as non-tacky, non-reactive, flexible and resistant to water, acids, alkalies, mineral and vegetable oils, and to oxidation and discoloration. **(No. 718)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous
ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze
ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR
ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.
ACETONE — A.C.S.
FEED PRODUCTS
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused and esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades
INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust
INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Nitrocellulose Solutions
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Urethan, U.S.P.
Special Chemicals and Solvents

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U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

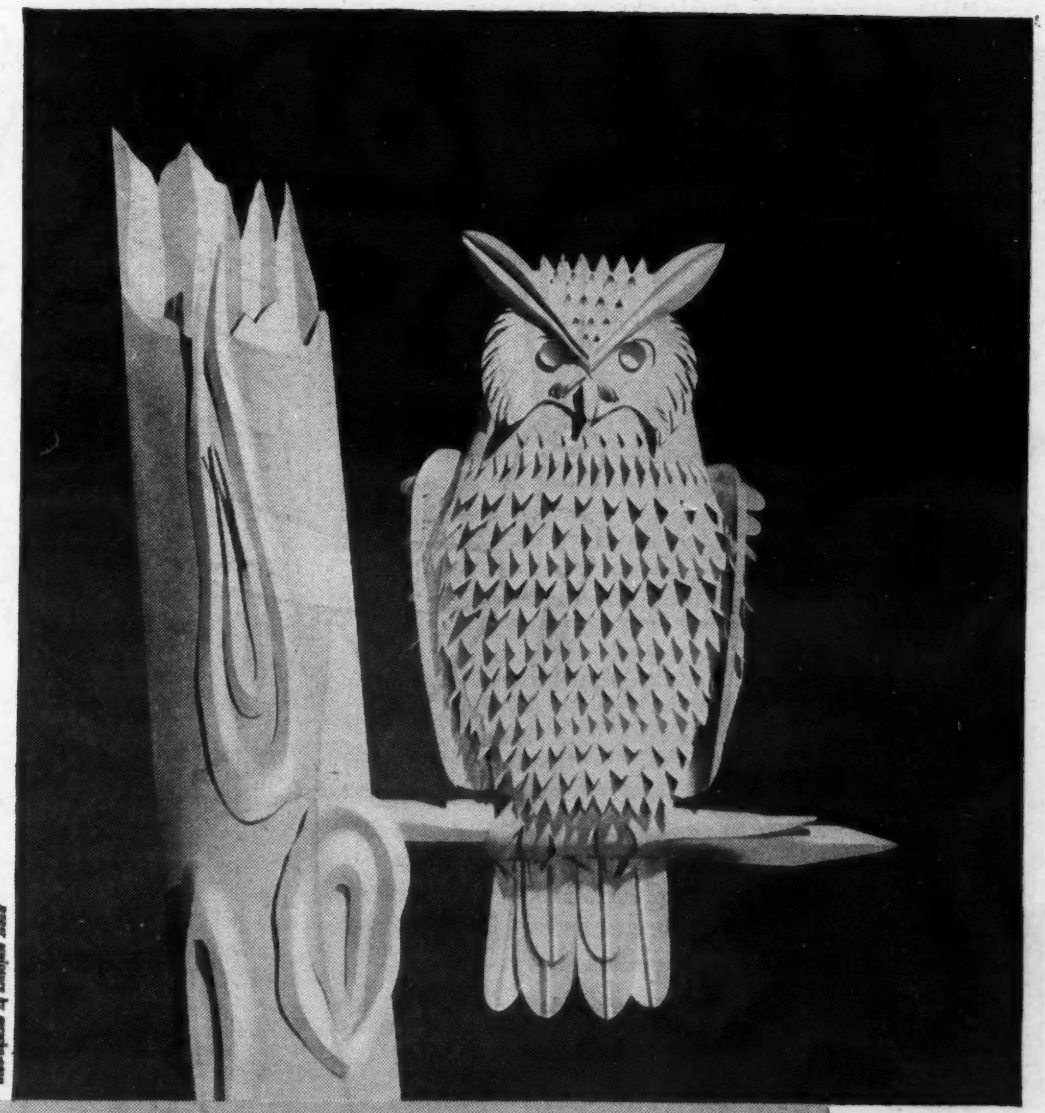
60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib dms., divd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb. dms., divd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	3.85	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	5.12	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.00	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.00	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.00	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	4.92	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines	short ton.	5.28	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton.	5.83	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines	long ton.	6.45	—
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines	long ton.	7.21	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42	—
dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Yellow cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms. c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14	.17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
dms. export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	.18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16	.17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	5.75	6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.70	6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.	lb.	.20	.20½
Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.28½	.29
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14	.15
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0545	—
whse.	lb.	.0655	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, 98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.65	1.93
	lb.	1.75	2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E	lb.	5.00	5.30
Cyclonene, dms., divd. E	lb.	4.20	4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	kilo.	9.00	10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.09	10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
l.c.l. works	ton.	37.00	39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.07½	.08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06½	.07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Pine, dms., inc., c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	7.50	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05½	.06
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.05½	.06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00	93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	14.70	15.45
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.34½	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.36	.37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l	lb.	.34½	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l	lb.	.32	—
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l	lb.	.30½	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb higher			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Poppy flowers, bgs.	lb.	.90	.95
Seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.13	.13¼
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.625	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.125	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	—
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	9.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	—
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.25	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90	—
l.c.l., same basis works,	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Potassium abietate, dms.	lb.	.03	—
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	214.50	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	277.50	—
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	282.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	.52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55	.57
Bromide, USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.34	.37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	—

Potassium carbonate, tech., hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.16½	.18
powd., bbls. dms.	lb.	.21	.23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	.11½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
export dms, 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13	.13¾
NF, gran., dms	lb	.31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.29	.32
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.32	.36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder, dms.	lb.	.40½	.41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.75	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.15	2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.20	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms.	lb.	.31½	.36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.15	2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb.	.21	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.42	.42½
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.50½	—

Potassium muriate, dom., 50-61 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.75	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.30	.32
purified, dms	lb	.42	.44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb.	.22½	.23½
USP, dms. works	lb.	.24¾	.25½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	.25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works,	lb.	.13	.13½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	.63
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	—
kegs	lb.	.28	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.20	—
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works,	100 lbs.	4.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.35	—
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.85	—
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00	6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.75	7.50
1-4 dms., works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.666	.725



THE WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE

assures maximum purity and efficiency in NIALK* chemicals—produced by a pioneer in the field of electro-chemicals.

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Potassium Silicofluoride—Rennin, NF

Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works. lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb. 18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.06
tech., works lb. .77 - 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls lb. .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract.lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .06½ - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼ - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots. 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0-¼, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs. ton lots. lb. .03½ - .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ - 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.10.00 - —
Insecticide, grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10⅞ - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.200.00-202.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½ - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .63 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium, lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ - —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾ - .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; & St. Louis lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs, l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs, works lb. .06¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls, frt equald lb. .24½ - .35
Venetian, 15% bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450 - —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.68 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 8.25 - —

Warm up

before the game

An old duffer we know told us that.
He'd say, "Ever notice how much better you do on the back nine? That's because you've warmed up on the front nine. So get smart and warm up before the game!"

That's why we're asking you right now to start thinking of the advantages of buying your caustic soda from Wyandotte. . . . Even though we've got little to sell you, unless you're a customer of record.

Come to think of it, that's a pretty good reason to figure on doing future business with us. Because we're a source you can depend on.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

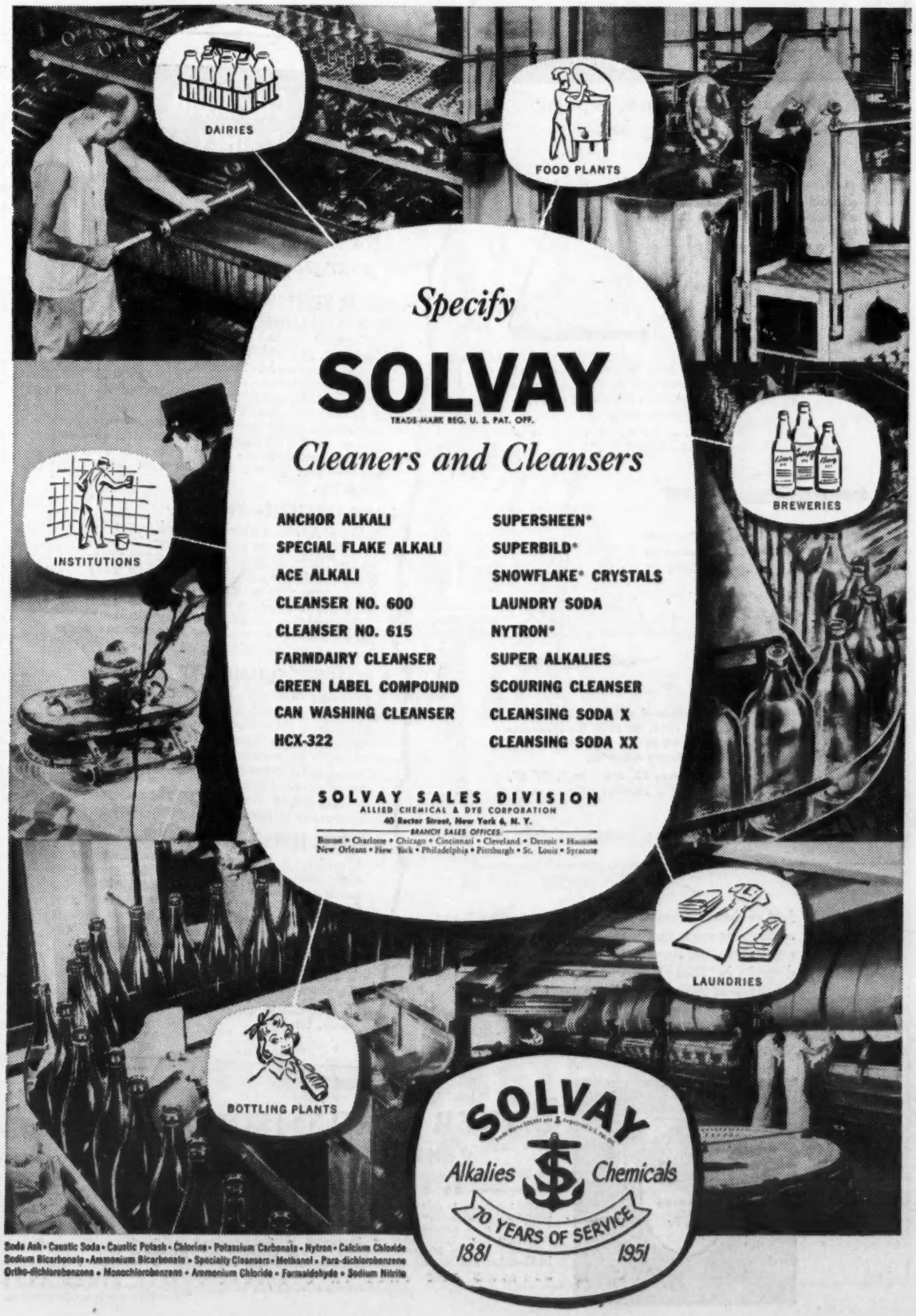
WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 - 55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 —
Readily soluble bots. dlvd kilo. 125.00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.58 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls. works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03½- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., ngs. works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .50 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 24.00 - 25.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. 14 - .14½
Cyprus, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls lb. .68 - .70
Greek, fancy bls lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls lb. .75 - .80
European, bls lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs lb. .09½- .09¾
unrefined, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, cns lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 - 12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .68
powd., dms lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 - 300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .25 - .26
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French bls lb. .11 - .12
Spanish, French, bls lb. .08 - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.00 - 17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .23½- .24
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .25½- .30
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .57 - .58
No. 2, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph. dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .9016- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, ngs lb. .24 28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 .31
crushed, bls. bbls lb 32 .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 .37
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.30 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.20 —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.55 —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.35 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.55 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda lime USP dms lb 22 25
Sodium acetate anhyd. dms. works lb. .11½ .13
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite dealers dms. works lb. .13½ 15¼
solution, dms. works gal. .70 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .35 39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 46
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 —
Bichromate, bgs c.l. works lb 10½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 10¾ .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Biluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb 14½ —
Bisulphate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.15 —
solut 35 bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. ngs works lb 34 35
Cacodylate NF, bars, dms lb 7.15 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., works lb .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt). USP dms lb 21 —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26



Sodium Chromate—Sodium-Zirconyl Sulphate

Sodium chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 3.00

Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .93 - .96
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Sodium metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works. lb. .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminonenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.23 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75

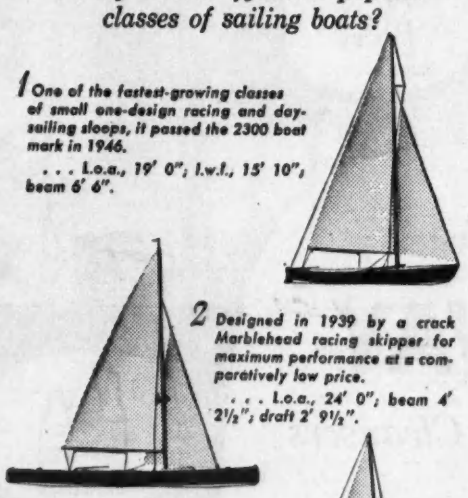
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .26¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½- —
tech. annyd. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works. ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1½c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., bgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .31 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.

FOR SPORTSMEN ONLY···

Can you identify these popular classes of sailing boats?



1 One of the fastest-growing classes of small one-design racing and day-sailing sloops, it passed the 2300 boat mark in 1946.
. . . l.o.a., 19' 0"; l.w.l., 15' 10", beam 6' 6".

2 Designed in 1939 by a crack Marblehead racing skipper for maximum performance at a comparatively low price.
. . . l.o.a., 24' 0"; beam 4' 2½"; draft 2' 9½".

3 Before the war, one of the leading classes in Europe as well as in this country . . . now regaining its popularity.
. . . l.o.a., 36' 9"; l.w.l., 22' 7"; beam, 6' 4"; draft 5' 3".

4 First appeared at Port Washington, L. I., in 1911. By 1940 the class was represented by 130 local fleets sailing in 25 different countries.
. . . l.o.a., 22' 8¾"; l.w.l., 15' 6"; beam, 5' 8¼"; draft, 3' 4".

See next column for answers

Just as these classes of sailing boats are examples of some of the many now enjoyed by yachtsmen everywhere, the above products are typical of the diversity in "B&A Quality" Fine Chemicals. To meet the needs of today's chemical process industries, B&A offers a wide range of these products. Many of them may be suitable for your requirements. For a new, complete listing, write today for booklet FC-8.

FOR CHEMICAL USERS ONLY···

Which of these B&A Fine Chemicals fit your production needs?

★ **SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE—SF_6**

First offered for sale in commercial quantities by General Chemical, Sulfur Hexafluoride, SF_6, is an inert, non-toxic gas with a very high dielectric strength. SF_6 is currently finding use in transformers, co-axial cables, capacitors, and other high voltage equipment: for with it, operating efficiency can be stepped up while overall construction and maintenance costs may often be lowered. For example, in power cables, Sulfur Hexafluoride makes it possible to maintain voltages over greater distances with lower power loss.

★ **ACID FLUOBORIC—HBF_4**

Baker & Adamson Fluoboric Acid assays 42-45% HBF_4. Low in metallic impurities, it is finding increased use in numerous metal cleaning and finishing operations. Among its many applications are the electropolishing of Aluminum; metal finishing, and the cleaning, pickling, dissolving and stripping of metals. It also finds use as an electrolyte for low temperature batteries, and for acidizing oil wells.

★ **POTASSIUM FLUORIDE—KF**

Produced in anhydrous form, assaying 99% minimum KF, Baker & Adamson Potassium Fluoride is particularly low in heavy metals. Although relatively new to the industrial scene, it already has numerous important applications in the metal industry. There it is used in the manufacture of fluxes, baths for the soldering and brazing of silver, and for the removal of magnesium in refining scrap aluminum.

★ **CUPRIC FLUORIDE—$CuF_2 \cdot 2H_2O$**

A uniform pale blue-green powder assaying 45% minimum copper content, this product has been produced in commercial quantities for only a relatively short time. It is currently finding use in the manufacture of cast iron, where it aids in the production of an iron with greater tensile strength, better machinability, and less brittleness.

Yachtsmen will quickly recognize these popular boats as belonging to the following classes: (1) Lightning, (2) 110, (3) International six meter, (4) Star.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore* • Birmingham* • Boston • Bridgeport* • Buffalo* Charlotte* • Chicago* • Cleveland* • Denver* • Detroit* • Greenville (Miss.) • Houston* Jacksonville • Kalamazoo • Los Angeles* • Minneapolis • New York* • Philadelphia* Pittsburgh* • Providence* • St. Louis* • San Francisco* • Seattle • Yakima (Wash.)
In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

* Complete stocks are carried here.

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tan lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.66.00 -67.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.77 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .50 - .51
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .21½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, nbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb.12.25 -12.75
powder lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50

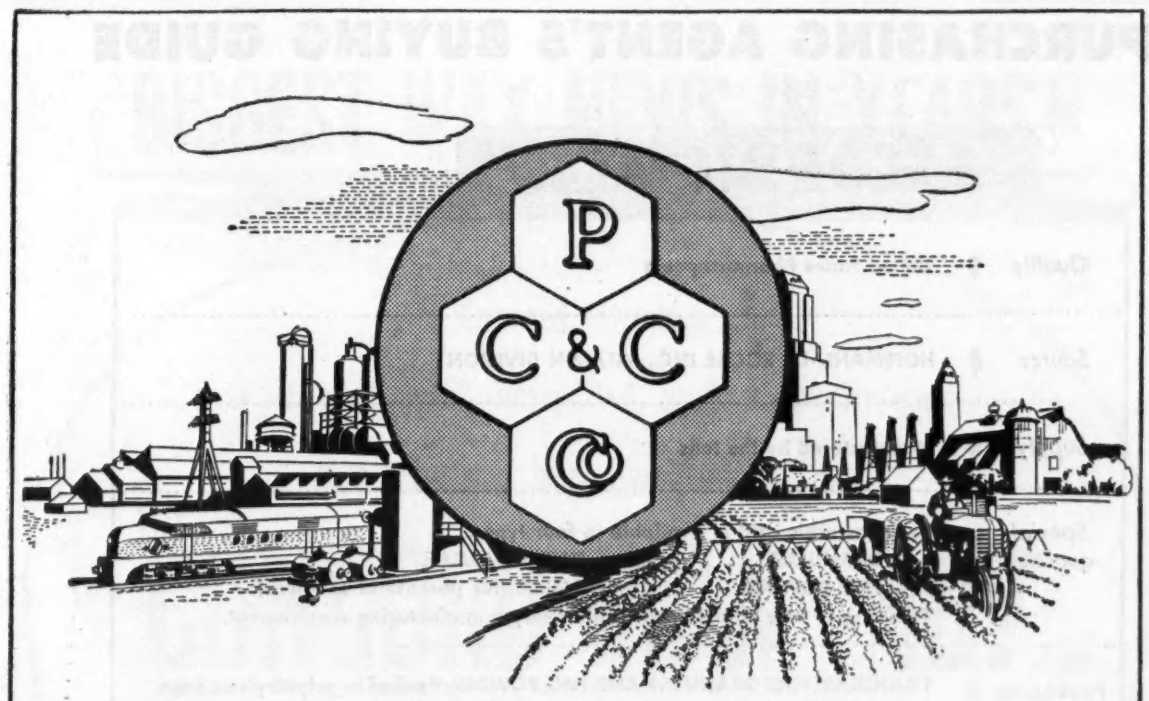
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .38
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —

Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton .81
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .76 - .78
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton .87 —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs. c.l. works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. lb.26.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.15.25 -35.00

Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works, lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .08¾ Nom.
fancy lb. .08¾ Nom.
special lb. .07¾ Nom.
No. 1 lb. .06¾ Nom.
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
low grades, bgs lb. .06¼- .06¾
Java, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pipetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62



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Terpin Hydrate—Vanilla Beans

Terpin hydrate com'l bbls. c.l	lb	.24½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb	.25 -	.25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms	lb	.75 -	—
powd bbls. dms	lb	.80 -	—
Terpineol, alpha (see A).			
commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½ -	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14 -	—
extra, dms.	lb.	.50 -	.61
prime, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.55
Terpine vent ether dms. c.l. works	lb.	.23½ -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.66 -	1.10
prime, dms	lb.	.55 -	.65
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)			
Testosterone USP 100 gms. bots.	gm.	3.00 -	—
Propionate USP 100 gms. bots.	gm.	2.60 -	3.00
Tetrachloroethane dms. works	lb	.08 -	.08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½ -	.21½
smaller dms. works	lb	23½ -	25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms. works.	lb.	.72 -	—
Pyrophosphate 40% cns., dms., works	lb	.80 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works	lb.	.56½ -	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.57 -	—
tanks	lb.	.55 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd	lb	12.50 -	15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd	lb	10.50 -	13.00
Theobromine fib dms	lb	5.75 -	6.00
Salicylate fib dms	lb	5.17 -	—
with sodium acetate USP dms	lb	4.80 -	—
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	4.05 -	4.10
Theophylline anhyd. or USP 100	lb.	dms lb. 5.75 -	6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	100 grams	kilo.	160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams	kilo.	160.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.44 -	.51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50 -	5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	3.60 -	—
Threonine dextro laevo, bots	100 grams.	100.00 -	—
Thymol, fib., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Thymol, fib., dms.	lb.	3.75 -	5.52
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	9.50 -	9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)			
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.872 -	.882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.71½ -	—
Metal	lb.	1.03 -	—
Oxide, bbls	lb.	1.05 -	1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls	lb.	.98 -	1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.82 -	.83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	.21½
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.22 -	.22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	.21½
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.22 -	.22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	.21½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Titanium, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼ -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.04½ -	.05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼ -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.04¾ -	.05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23 -	.23½
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Hydride, cns. works	lb	7.00 -	8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher. Pac coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher			
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½ -	.56½
tankcars, works	lb.	.44½ -	—
Tolidin base distilled kgs	lb.	1.30 -	—
Tolu balsam, cns., dms	lb.	6.25 -	6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.30 -	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.33 -	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32¾ -	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.26 -	—
Hamilton Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
Johnstown Pa	gal.	.30 -	—
Lackawanna N Y	gal.	.33 -	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.35 -	—
Lorain Ohio	gal.	.31 -	—
Minequa Colo	gal.	.32 -	—
Philadelphia Pa	gal.	.33½ -	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.30 -	—
Sparrow's Point Md	gal.	.32 -	—
Syracuse N Y	gal.	.30½ -	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.33½ -	—
Wyandotte Mich	gal.	.33 -	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.30½ -	—
Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33 -	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.33 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.31 -	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.33 -	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.33 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.33 -	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.33 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.33 -	—
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bla.	lb	.80 -	.95
Tonka beans Angostura cs.	lb	1.75 -	1.80
Brazilian cs	lb.	1.00 -	1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	.42 -	—
Toxaphene dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
truckloads, works	lb.	.23 -	—
ton to truckloads, works	lb.	.26 -	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Triacetin, dms. dlvd	lb.	.51½ -	.53½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms	lb.	.41½ -	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.63½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.64½ -	—
smaller containers	lb.	.68½ -	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld., E of Miss.	lb.	.71¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.72¾ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.70 -	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.12½ -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½ -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.			
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½ -	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½ -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½ -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½ -	—
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.11 -	—
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt adjusted	lb	2.10 -	2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.37¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38 -	.38¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.35 -	.35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.37¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	.38¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.35 -	.35¼
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.26¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½ -	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.43 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41¼ -	—
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms.	lb.	.38½ -	—
Phosphate, dms., works c.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.23¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½ -	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½ -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks	lb.	.46 -	—
Trimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis,	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis	lb.	.38½ -	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.36½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½ -	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.36 -	—
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works	lb.	.90 -	—
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0175 -	—
double grd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.016 -	—
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.015 -	—
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼ -	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.27¼ -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½ -	—
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)			
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works	lb.	5.00 -	—
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works	kilo.	207.00 -	242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)			
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms. works	lb.	7.75 -	—
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25¼
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09¼ -	.09½
Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09¼
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.14½ -	.15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South	gal.	.59 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C.	gal.	.70 -	—
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works	gal.	.80 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC	gal.	.98 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.70 -	—
Tyrothricin, bots.	gram	1.00 -	1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms	lb	1.50 -	—
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root).			
True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb	2.55 -	—
yellow kgs	lb	1.65 -	—
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east.	ton.	142.00 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	ton.	146.00 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars	Belle, W. Va	ton.	120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis	ton.	118.50 -	—
37 grade, tankcars, same basis.	ton.	147.50 -	—
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.06 -	.10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works.	lb.	21.00 -	27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	78.00 -	79.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00 -	—
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09¾ -	—
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns. contract works	lb.	7.00 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.28 -	—
spot, dms., work	lb.	1.33 -	1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	2.90 -	3.25
Mexican cuts, tins	lb.	5.25 -	5.50
whole, tins	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
Tahiti, cs.	lb	2.75 -	3.25

PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

ASCORBIC ACID

Quality ➧ **United States Pharmacopoeia**

Source ➧ **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION**

Supply ➧ **Manufactured by the tons**

Special qualities ➧ **Roche ascorbic acid is available in four types:**
GRANULAR **FINE GRANULAR**
FINE POWDER **AMPUL (for parenteral solutions)**
These types take care of practically every manufacturing requirement.

Packaging ➧ **GRANULAR, FINE GRANULAR AND FINE POWDER: Packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Small quantities in amber screw cap bottles.**

AMPUL: Available as above . . . and also in special "Gassed in Glass" (sealed under inert gas) amber glass bottles, 1 and 2½ Kg. sizes.

ROCHE VITAMINS

Ascorbic Acid **Riboflavin** **Thiamine hydrochloride**
Sodium Ascorbate **Biotin** **Thiamine mononitrate**
***dl*-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified and acetate**
Panthenol **Pyridoxine hydrochloride**
Vitamin A acetate and palmitate synthetic

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
Nutley 10, New Jersey NUtley 2-5000
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
smaller lots	lb.	5.55	- 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	- 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	- —
smaller lots, tins	lb.	3.05	- 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).			
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Methylether, cyls., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works	lb.	1.65	- —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.025	- —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.03	- —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.035	- —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.02	- —
400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.025	- —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.03	- —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units		.21	- —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units.		.22	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected 5 1 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).			
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units.		.20	- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units.		18	- —

B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).

B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials	gram.	450.00	- —

C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).

K_1, 25 gm. bots.	gram.	4.50	- —

Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.75	- .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago	lb.	1.95	- —
25-49 lbs., same basis	lb.	2.05	- —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis	lb.	2.15	- —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton.	98.00	-101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	94.00	-96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.10½	- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra.	lb.	.10¾	- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb.	.45	- .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.	lb.	.80	- .81
slab, bgs.	lb.	.79	- .80
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .68
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.70	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .68
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.	lb.	.74	- .75
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.73	- .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.77	- .78
refined, bgs.	lb.	.81	- .82

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	1.07	- 1.09
North Country, No. 2, ton lots.	lb.	1.12	- 1.16
No. 3 crude, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.11	- 1.12
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.14	- 1.16
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.20	- 1.22
No. 2	lb.	1.18	- 1.20

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs.	lb.	.49	- .51
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber etns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works	lb.	.14	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
black, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
white, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
black, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
less than 20,000 lbs.	lb.	.15½	- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°, white, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis	lb.	.20½	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21½	- —
black, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.20	- —
white, etns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.34½	- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .25½
refined, bgs	lb.	.31	- .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .15½
German, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .15½
refined, light, bgs.	lb.	.55	- —
Ouricury, ref., bgs.	lb.	.86	- .88
Paraffin (see P.)			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.32	- .35
cakes, cs.	lb.	.33	- .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works	lb.	.85	- —
imp., bgs., N. Y.	lb.	.53	- —
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	- .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	5.00	- —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton	6.00	-10.00
smaller lots works	ton	6.50	-15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works	ton.	16.00	-30.00
smaller lots works	ton.	21.00	-35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-31.00
l.c.l.	whse	ton. 25.00	-40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
rossed, bls.	lb.	.19	- .22
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Wild yam root, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works	ton.	19.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	20.00	-27.00
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	- —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis	ton.	37.00	- —
l.c.l. same basis	ton.	45.00	- —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	45.00	-50.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	60.00	-62.00

Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.

Woolfat, crude (see Degras)			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .16
Levant, bgs.	lb	4.25	- 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.	lb.	.38	- .30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms. c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.193	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.196	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.153	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	- —

Vanillin—Xylol, Coaltar

Xylenol, fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.31	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.34	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.20	- —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.46	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.49	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.35	- —
Xylidins, mixed dms	lb.	.39	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.33	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.30½	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.33½	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.33	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.25	- —
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.32	- —
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.31	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y	gal.	.33	- —
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.35	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	- —
Minequa, Colo	gal.	.34	- —
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.33	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.33
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.33	- —
Syracuse, N Y	gal.	.30½	- —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35	- —
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.33	- —
Youngtown, Ohio	gal.	.30½	- —

—Continued on page 61

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Volume 160 August 13, 1951 Number 7

Economy Must Be Planned

Planned economy is beginning to get from private interests some of the attention it should have had at least twenty years ago. If it had not been left at best to political theorists, whose proposals quite naturally were not in keeping with the tenets of private enterprise, there would have been no least justification for the declaration that it took World War II to get United States business out of a slump and the assertion by a United States Senator last week that "the Korean war definitely warded off serious economic trouble for the United States."

All who have given any real thought to the general economic influence of the policies, processes, and practices of business in this country must agree with the senator's statement:—"What a tragedy it is that as a nation we must rely upon war, or a threat of war, to maintain full employment and economic prosperity. What a challenge to us all to find some other way to maintain prosperity in the midst of plenty." It is more difficult to agree with his bewailing the attempts to throttle the farmer with a price control. Unfortunately, it must be admitted that the finding of that other way which he sets up as necessary is left for too much to political theorists. It is a job for business. And economic planning is a basic part of that job.

There is encouragement for those who believe that the jobs of business should be done by business, and hope that they will, in the program of research into national aspects of industrial development in which the Industrial Council of the Urban Land Institute is engaged. That program is given a particular significance in the light of all the current comment on how plants and men and materials could be better distributed for the needs of defense. The needs of normal existence differ but little in degree and still less in kind.

The objectives of the council's program have been set forth as follows:—

1. To provide informal and impartial counseling on industrial property in relation to favorable community growth.
2. To create from its membership consulting panels for the study of specific community or industry problems.
3. To interpret industry requirements for land and facilities to assure a stable economic basis for community life.
4. To analyze important technological developments for their impact on industrial property.
5. To determine trends in the pattern of industry in cities and regions in order to develop an understanding of the process of industrial growth and change.
6. To sponsor research and collection of data affecting the outlook for industry, such as water supply, waste disposal facilities, and other resources.
7. To assemble information and statistics on growth problems and pattern of industrial regions.
8. To work out standards for private property rights and responsibilities in relation to industrial zoning and planning, both within and without the area zoned.
9. To investigate and evaluate defense planning for industry, including dispersal, location, and relocation.
10. To issue from time to time bulletins and publications to promote the aims of the Industrial Council.

The council's program, of course, has a limited scope, in a fundamental sense, because of the basic relation to real property, especially land. However, it quite clearly reaches beyond those limits in the necessities of relevant inter-relationships. It is a pattern in purpose which wisely would be followed in similar undertakings in all the general economic aspects of business.

It is time that business took an impartial look at itself as a member of the community and as a most important unit in the national life. Its status in both respects carries responsibilities, not the least important of which are those that have to do with itself. It is time that business undertook the planning and the doing of all which its own welfare, as well as its satisfactory service of the public, requires.

Iron and Steel Scrap Needed

The extraordinary demands of the national defense program have already reached the stage of the always to be expected shortage of available supplies of industrially essential wastes—especially metal scrap, and particularly in the ferrous category. The need for more ferrous scrap in the production of steel is already serious, and production for defense has barely got under way. The outlook is discouraging. It is estimated that 32,500,000 gross tons of purchased scrap will be needed this year, an increase of more than 10 percent over 1950; and the 1952 need will be greater.

The National Production Authority, the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, and other governmental agencies have been promoting the collection of iron and steel scrap for several months. A special program of public participation in the mobilization of dormant scrap is being conducted by NPA.

The iron and steel industry set up a special committee on scrap iron and steel in the American Iron and Steel Institute some weeks ago and has engaged the directive services of a man who had a large part in the salvaging operations of WPB during World War II. The committee has prepared several informative leaflets supplementary to the NPA booklet, "Scrap for Steel for Defense." Of particular pertinence is the leaflet, "Top-Management Action Needed to Protect Steel Supply." And the chairman of the committee says:—"Quick action by presidents and general managers of America's large and small factories can save the steel industry from a prolonged and critical scrap shortage. Idle, obsolete machinery and equipment must be written off inventory and started moving to scrap dealers along with all production scrap which can be collected in these plants."

There are millions of tons of scrap iron and steel lying about in the industrial, the agricultural, and the residential regions of the country. Everybody knows where there is some—and everybody knows that it is most difficult, almost impossible, to get the scrap from where it is to where it is needed. For one thing, under the high-cost economy of this country, the cost of collecting and transporting any waste material is practically prohibitive. Dealers in such stuff are not philanthropically or altruistically bent. The perigrinating junkman's wagon is almost extinct—and it usually costs too much to replace it with a motor vehicle.

Local committees are being formed for the mobilization of iron and steel scrap. Perhaps, the members thereof will donate the services of their automobiles to the job of scrap collecting. It is sometimes possible to get the cooperation of Boy Scout and similar organizations. And when the stuff is hauled to a dealer, the monetary return is usually quite disappointing.

Communities should put to work at the job of scrap collecting those whom they are compensating under some sort of scheme of relief. As the greater part of the additional necessary scrap is required in production for defense, the armed services might reasonably be called upon to help in collecting and delivering it. The motor vehicles of the services could be used to save a lot of money by eliminating intermediate, profit-making handlers and costly transportation. Of course, that would raise a howl about government's invasion of the rights of private enterprise, and might even bring on a strike of steel-workers. But, it is time to do something to correct the popular concept that, in the needs of national defense, the opportunity for profit is of first concern.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

be to reduce the allowances—and by substantial amounts.

The irony of the situation is that the whole sulphur shortage problem could be solved if the price angle were not of such great importance. With elemental sulphur selling in the neighborhood of $25 a ton, it is economically impossible to turn to other supply sources, such as pyrites, except as a byproduct of some other operations. As a matter of fact, there is more than enough sulphur escaping into the air from the smeltering operations of the metal industries to fill the gap in supplies, but it costs too much to recover at present market prices for sulphur and most often is too far from the consuming market.

Aureomycin Bolsters Feedstuffs

An amazing feature of some of the new antibiotic substances is not only what they do, but how tiny a quantity is needed. Striking are the results of adding aureomycin to supplement poultry feeds for chicks and broilers. With aureomycin added feeders can save on protein needed in these feeds. A 19-percent protein feed with aureomycin added gives as good results as a 21-percent protein feed. Proteins are high-cost elements in mixed feeds.

How much aureomycin is needed? One experiment by government scientists at Beltsville, Md., with the pure chemical showed that, to get the nutritional equivalent of the higher protein, it was necessary to add aureomycin at the rate of 20 grams to a ton of the 19-percent analysis feed. Twenty grams is a scant three-quarters of an ounce.

Such small amounts obviously can't be handled by farmers who do their compounding with scoopshovels on the granary floor; so experiments are going on with the use of a fermentation product, rather than the crystalline aureomycin. The fermentation product is of a size that the farmer can handle—10 pounds to the ton.

The aureomycin results reported are supplementary to the rapidly developing use of vitamin B_{12} in feeds for poultry and pigs. The vitamin-enriched feeds are already widely used in promoting more rapid growth and development of market weight on a smaller allowance of grain. This sort of nutritional research is now being pushed hard by agricultural scientists, federal and state. It is regarded as of significant value in the national defense effort.

For the Bookshelf

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COST ESTIMATION. By Robert S. Aries and Robert D. Newton. Paper; 109 pages—mimeograph offset. New York: Chemonomics, Inc. $5.

This guide for cost accountants is designed for speed, as well as comprehension, with respect of equipment, materials, operation—and profit. It has been compiled out of the years of experience of the authors—one a consultant in chemical engineering and economics; the other a working chemical engineer. It has sixty-seven graphs.

Specifically, the data cover cyclone separators, towers, evaporators, agitated vessels, continuous thickeners, crushing and grinding equipment, furnaces, refrigeration, tanks, dryers, steam jet ejectors, barometric condensers, pumps, motors, transformers, filters, heat-exchangers, crystallizers, fans, blowers, compressors, screw conveyors, piping, indexes of equipment costs, freight, piping instrumentation, building, insulation, contingencies, short-cut methods for complete plants, operating cost, raw material costs, direct production costs, personnel charges, maintenance, equipment and supplies, utilities, patent costs and royalties, indirect production costs, fixed costs, depreciation, taxes, insurance, packaging, shipping, capital investment, fixed capital, real estate, inventories, credit charges, sales, profits, investment, interest, sales price break-even charts and relation to costs.

An extensive bibliography is appended.

ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Reynold C. Fuson. Cloth; x+669 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $8.

This book is designed for students who have been induced by an introduction to organic chemistry to desire to get a working hold on the fundamentals of that expansive subject. The author, with more than twenty-five years in teaching such students and writing about the subject, pursues its purpose with the belief that intimate acquaintance with theories and facts is of more use to advancing students than is seeking extensive knowledge in the great variety of organic chemical areas. He starts out with the information that the "study of organic chemistry can be greatly facilitated if it is recognized that the very large number of reactions of organic molecules actually involves few fundamentally different transformations." Which puts him on the matter of the electron-releasing power of atoms and groups. It must be kept in mind that the book is for the advanced and advancing explorer of organic interactions.

Balance and timeliness are aimed at in the book's scheme, with emphasis on the manner in which topics are presented. This takes twenty-five chapters, and the arrangement and sequence are well planned—on the basis of a year's lectures to graduate students and, earlier, as a part of the Humble Lectures in Science. That basic experience has been good for the book's purpose; from cleavage of carbon-carbons bonds to polymerization.

This is a book of fundamentals. It will provide a satisfactory foundation for a useful structure of organic chemical knowledge.

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Heavy Chemicals

Copper sulphate, tribasic, was advanced in price last week to cover increased producing costs. One of the large producers also advanced the price of crystals but others did not, so the price range is unchanged. NPA has cutback the allocation of copper metal for the manufacture of copper chemicals and the action has been a matter of serious concern to producers. Quicksilver continued to decline under the absence of demand and the market appeared top-heavy. Tin oxide declined in price in sympathy with the recent reduction in the metal. A strike which could cut off an estimated 95 percent of United States copper production was voted early last week for not later than Aug. 20 by the Metal Trades Council, representing all AFL unions in the copper industry.

Aside from chlorine, sulphuric acid and a few specialties, demand for heavy chemicals last week was relatively slow. Most of the producers are flush on soda ash shipments with stocks a bit in excess on liquid caustic soda. Occasional first hand sales were reported in both on spot. The glass demand for ash has been disappointing this season with the canneries calling for no unusual amount for containers. The supply of chlorine and sulphuric acid appeared to be getting worse instead of better. The government is taking most all of the bleaching powder output leaving the civilian supply definitely tight. Chlorate stocks have not improved to any important extent and there was no increase in the supply of nickel salts. Muriatic acid was readily available and nitric acid held the same degree of balance noted all year. Chromic acid was available in some producing quarters. Glacial acetic acid was obtainable but was not in free supply.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.7 percent for the week ending August 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 99.5R in the preceding week and 99.4 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—Meeting with a steady seasonal demand that has prevented the accumulation of first hand inventories. In producing quarters it was stated that contract consumers of commercial and iron-fire are receiving deliveries but suppliers are not eager for new business at the present time on account of the stringency in sulphuric acid.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Production has continued insufficient to meet the increased demand that has developed for this material although output is sustained at a level higher than a year ago. The tight position of this material has seriously affected the output of synthetic ammonium sulphate where production is only about one third of what it was a year ago, according to latest figures.

Ammoniac Sal—Steady production of white granular has leveled off requirements and placed the market in a balanced condition. No more short shipments of this chemical to the dry-battery or any other consuming industry.

Ammonium Persulphate — Production rather limited and available stocks not too free. One ton lots are priced at 35c. per pound and 5 ton lots at 30c. f.o.b. the works.

Ammonium Thiocyanate—No scarcity of this material at present. Producers have inventories ready for immediate shipment. It was stated that the most important use for this chemical is for corrosion control in nitrogen solutions.

Bleaching Powder—Maintenance of heavy shipments for government use has kept the civilian supply definitely short. The market position is firm but without price change.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest for dust control has not reached its usual Summer level. The supply position is easy with producers' inventories a bit larger than they expected. Weather conditions, which are the primary influence in regulating demand, were not favorable for any unusual demand for this chemical last Winter or this Summer.

Chlorine—Remained one of the tightest spots in the heavy chemical market. Production has been sustained at a high level but insufficient to meet requirements. According to producers, the supply is expected to continue short over the balance of the year. Increased production now underway is expected to reach the market sometime in 1952.

Production of liquid chlorine in Japan during March, 1951, totaled 2,300 metric tons, against 1,121 in March, 1950.

Copper Chloride — Supply conditions have shown slight improvement and are leaning toward betterment, regardless of the smaller metal allocation. Stocks, however, are still insufficient to level off all requirements. This chemical is a base for some of the other copper chemicals, but has also been in steady demand for oil refining and for the manufacture of soot cleansers.

Copper Sulphate—Shipments are still being made to the potato areas to control the blight. Industrial demand has recovered from the slump in July occasioned by the closing of several consuming plants for the vacation period. Export inquiry has continued active. One of the producers has restored prices to the recent advance but the range for crystals is unchanged. Tribasic is now priced at 25.60c. per pound in carlots and at 27.10c. for l.c.l. The action of NPA in cutting down the allocation of copper metal for the manufacture of copper chemicals is a matter of serious concern to producers and has made the supply outlook uncertain.

Nickel Sulphate — Market conditions have shown no important improvement since the turn of the month. Demand is active, with consumers generally asking for more material than allocations will permit. In producing quarters it was stated that a balanced market may be further away than formerly expected.

Potash, Caustic—Continued in balance in some producing quarters but still short in others. Shipments of muriate that were delayed by the re-routing of box cars as a result of the recent floods in the Midwest are now coming through, and production at one plant affected is approaching normal capacity.

Potassium Carbonate — Edge has continued off demand and the market's supply condition has shown improvement. It was stated that stocks of calcined are in better shape than for several weeks.

Potassium Chlorate—Output still heavily under contract mostly to the match and cartridge factories. To date, no easement from the tight supply position is apparent.

Potassium Stannate — Market held steady in sympathy with tin metal. Government regulations have limited the end-use and producers' inventories have remained comfortable. The price range is from 66.6c. to 72.2c. per pound, depending upon quantity, freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—Supply situation comfortable in most producing quarters and appears to be leaning toward further easement. It was stated that demand from glass plants did not reach expectations as there was no unusual call from the canning industry regardless of the allocation of tin. The possibility of a pickup in demand during the Fall has made producers cautious about taking on additional contracts but occasional spot sales have been made.

The Indian Government has cancelled the subsidy to the domestic soda ash industry, on the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board, says a Reuter message from New Delhi. The rates of duty on soda ash have been cut to 30 per cent. ad valorem preferential and 40 per cent. a.v. standard.

Soda, Caustic—Demand for liquid has been satisfied without much difficulty and in a few instances new spot business has been accepted. Supplies of the dry forms have remained tight, although in some producing quarters it was stated that the trend is toward easement.

Production of caustic soda in Japan dur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper sulphate, tribasic, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $4 per flask.
Tin oxide, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	225.5

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	122.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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ing March amounted to 27,500 metric tons, compared with 12,888 in March, 1950.

Sodium Nitrite—Shipments have continued under pressure and production has not been sufficient to make much headway in leveling off requirements. The heaviest demand is said to emanate from the western meat-packing industry.

Sodium Phosphate — Meta production was higher in May including quantities of sodium tetraphosphate. The total was placed at 4,128 tons and compared with 3,788 tons in April and 2,994 in May last year. May production of tetra was at the highest level on record and stood at 8,400 tons, against 8,200 in the preceding month and 7,239 tons in May, 1950. The acid pyro output in May was 671 tons, compared with 821 in the preceding month and 796 tons in May last year. Triple production of 26,311 tons in May was also a new high record. April output was 24,897 and in May last year 20,047 tons was made.

Sodium Silicate—Supply situation continued comfortable with consuming requirements being covered promptly. May production of soluble silicate glass liquid and solid amounted to 47,602 tons, compared with 45,132 in the preceding month and 45,588 tons in May, 1950.

Sodium Sulphate—Production of anhydrous refined in May was higher at 21,297 tons and compared with 19,216 in the preceding month and 12,741 tons in May last year.

Tin Oxide—Priced lower and in line with the recent reduction of the metal to $1.03. Producers quoted the oxide at $1.05 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quantity. There were no other price changes in the tin salts. Tin chloride stannous anhydrous was the most active owing to a steady demand from the tin-plate manufacturers.

Zirconium Ore — Brazilian exports of zirconium, one of the most strategic metals, have been falling sharply in the past five years, according to advices from Rio. The report cited statistics showing that Brazil's exports, almost entirely to the United States, fell from 4,453 tons in 1946 to 3,977 in 1947, 3,639 in 1948, 2,279 in 1949, and only 965 tons last year. Moreover, it was stated the value of each kilo of zirconium ore declined regardless of the supposed increase in demand for strategic ores. The drop in price was attributed to the shift of U. S. buying toward Australia and India, other sources of zirconium. Brazil has upwards of two million tons of zirconium in known deposits, mostly in the Pocos de Caldas region in Minas Gerais near the Soa Paulo state border.

Acids

Chromic—Appeared to be leaning toward improvement although not in free supply. There seemed to be less pressure for shipments than noted earlier in the year with some of the producers in better shape than others on deliveries.

Hydrofluosilicic — Current production has kept this market in balance and it was stated by producers that domestic requirements are being covered promptly with additional stocks available if desired.

Muriatic—No indication of a tightening up of stocks in this market. The supply situation continued easy with stocks readily available for immediate shipment.

Phosphoric — Steady demand for shipments has prevented any important easement in the supply situation. May production recorded an increase. The total was placed at 155,018 tons and included 77,614 tons made from phosphoric and 77,404 made from phosphate rock. The April total was revised to 152,577 tons and in May last year 146,673 tons were produced.

Sulphuric—Shortage of sulphur has continued to hold production down with demand running considerably in excess of supply. The market is definitely tight with no nearby easement in sight. The future supply depends upon the amount of basic material made available to the acid producers.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Domestic mine production decreased 56 percent in May to 163 tons, compared with April, and was 127 tons less than the monthly average for the first quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter production in May was 26 percent lower than in April. Consumption of primary antimony was 1,438 short tons during May, an increase of 6 percent from the April figure, but was still 10 percent below the monthly average for the first quarter of 1951. Stocks held by producers, dealers, and consumers on May 31, 1951 were 6,666 tons, an increase of 2 percent from April 30, 1951.

Copper—Mine output of recoverable copper declined 9 percent in June to 75,-

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990 tons and on a daily average basis was 6 percent lower than in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. All of the chief copper-producing states contributed to the smaller production; Nevada fell 17 percent; Arizona 16 percent; New Mexico 7 percent; Montana 4 percent; Utah 2 percent. The daily rate was the lowest since October 1950, having averaged 2,600 tons or more since that month. The closing of large mines in Arizona for annual vacations accounted for the drop in that state. Decreases in Montana and Utah were due chiefly to the shorter month; whereas lower production in Nevada and New Mexico resulted from smaller outputs at the mines at Ruth, Robinson district, Nevada, and Santa Rita, Central district, New Mexico. The increase in Washington in Chelan County, caused a return to the January-March daily rate. Operations had been sharply reduced in April owing to a mine flood of sand and water.

The Chilean copper industry was beset by labor troubles during the month. A "slowdown" early in the month at the Chuquicamata mine cut production 50 percent and on June 14 full-scale strikes began at this and the Andes mine. The Braden properties became involved on June 19. The strikes at Braden and Andes ended June 25 and operations were nearly normal by the end of the month, whereas activity at Chuquicamata was only about 50 percent normal by then.

Quicksilver—Market trend continued downward with no apparent increase in activity. At the close of the week $200 to $202 per flask was named although it was admitted the market could not be described as firm at these prices.

San Francisco.—No change has been reported on the local quicksilver market with activity quiet. Metal quoted $205 per flask.

Tin—Total tin consumption in March increased nearly 7 percent according to the Bureau of Mines. The increase in use during the longer work month did not, however reflect the trend as the daily average rate of usage declined 4 percent; with primary decreasing 5 percent, and secondary increasing 2 percent. Figures based upon monthly report from NPAF-7 show that the use of tin in March was 7,879 long tons (4,821 of primary and 3,058 of secondary) compared with 7,380 in February (4,633 of primary and 2,747 of secondary). Under NPA Order M-8 the use of pig tin in March was permitted at 80 percent of the rate during the first half of 1950. Tin platers required more than was permitted because of tin plate needs but their daily rate of consumption during the month was unchanged from February, and was approximately 80 percent of the average for the whole of 1950. Essential excesses over the base period were also recorded in other uses; mainly solder and bronze.

Tungsten—Imports of tungsten ore and concentrates for immediate consumption in the United States were 1,156,500 pounds (tungsten content) in the fourth quarter of 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. This quantity represents ore and concentrates on which the duty has been paid. Bolivia (313,300 pounds), Japan (200,000), and Siam (196,400 pounds) supplied 61 percent of the total imports for immediate consumption. Tungsten ore and concentrates withdrawn from bonded warehouses for consumption in the United States amounted to 3,424,500 pounds (tungsten content) in the fourth quarter of 1950. This represents material that entered bonded warehouses during or prior to the fourth quarter of 1950.

Zinc—American Zinc Institute placed stocks of smelter slab zinc at 15,791 tons on July 1. Production during July was 78,955 tons, domestic shipments totaled 76,461 tons, export and drawback 3,020 tons and government account 3,865 tons making a complete total of 83,346 tons shipped and leaving stocks on July 31 at 11,400 tons, compared with 15,791 on June 30. Unfilled orders on July 31 were 62,412 tons, against 73,304 on June 30. The daily average production during July was 2,547 tons, compared with 2,589 in June and 2,494 tons over 1950. July output of prime western was 38,634 tons and stocks on July 31 were 4,508 tons.

NPA August allocations of slab zinc which are in some cases less than permitted use of the metal for this month, were issued last week. August supplies of slab zinc, NPA said, amounted to about 70,000 tons, and requests for allocations were more than double that. The agency said August allocations will be enough to fill rated orders but insufficient to reach permitted use for nonrated purposes. Slab zinc users are allowed 70 to 80 percent of their average monthly consumption from Jan. 1 to June 30, depending on the grade. Users will have to draw on their inventories to equalize the distribution of the limited available supply.

Pitts. Coke Gets Additional Activated Carbon Contract

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the receipt of an additional government contract for activated carbon for protection against chemical agents. The contract amounts to $309,000 and brings to $805,000 the total of such contracts held by the activated carbon division of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co.

The company's activated carbon is described as an improved product over that manufactured during World War II, when Pittsburgh Coke supplied the bulk of the army's requirements for gas mask carbon.

Trade Briefs

Tom R. Todd has been named manager of the J. B. Ford division, Los Angeles district office, of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

Dr. George M. Murphy, consultant and member of the technical information panel of the Atomic Energy Commission, has been appointed chairman of the department of chemistry of the New York University Washington Square College of Arts and Science.

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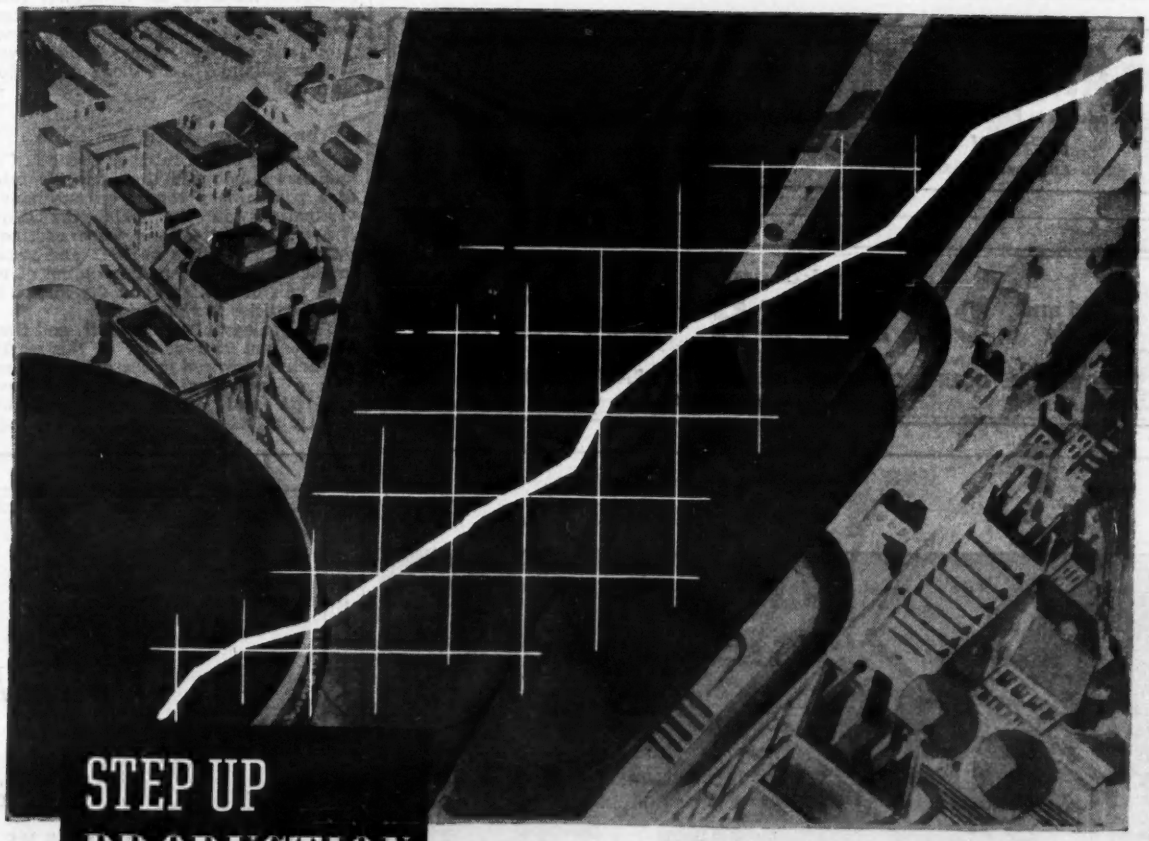
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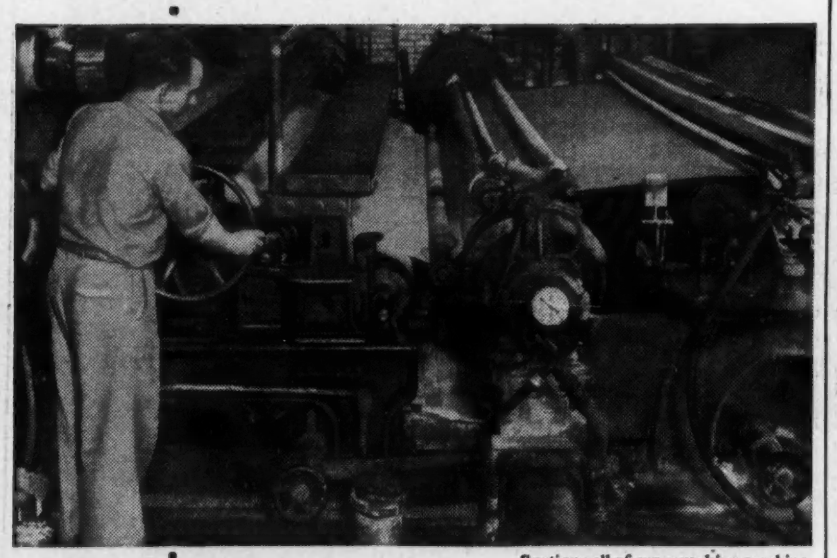
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Aluminum Smelter Now Operating in S. America

Electroquimica Brasileira, S. A., the first aluminum smelter in South America, has started operations, it was reported last week. The majority of the stock of the company is held by Aluminio do Brasil, S. A., a subsidiary of Aluminum, Ltd., of Canada.

Nominal capital of the firm was said to be 20,000,000 cruzeiros by Richard W. Herzer, Canadian engineer who is a company director. He said, however, that investment in the smelter, its equipment, labor and other requirements will total around 100,000,000 cruzeiros, or about $5,470,000.

Located at Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais, Brazil, the furnace, which will use local bauxite beds, will have an initial output of about 2,000 metric tons annually. This is about one-fifth of present Brazilian needs, which are growing fast. Brazil last year imported close to 10,000 tons of aluminum at a cost of about 100,000,000 cruzeiros. Exchange savings, at this rate, would amount to some 20,000,000 cruzeiros a year under present conditions.

According to Mr. Herzer, the Ouro Preto smelter will be the only one of its kind in the world which is situated right at the source of the bauxite to be used. Other raw materials used in making aluminum, including caustic soda, fuel oil, petroleum coke and cryolite, will have to be imported, at least for the immediate future. About 50 percent of the raw material, however, will be local bauxite and another important element, mineral pitch, which will be obtained from the Volta Redonda steel mills.

Antimony Ore Data Available

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced the open file release of a preliminary report on antimony investigations in the Fairbanks district, Alaska. Investigations were carried on during the summer of 1942 and resulted in the examination and sampling of more than half of the fifty or sixty known stibnite localities in the district.

The geology of the deposit, and the nature, extent and period of the workings are briefly covered in the detailed description of individual occurrences. Several geologic and economic factors, which greatly affect prospecting and mining for stibnite ore in the area, are outlined. The report is on file for public inspection at the following offices of the Geological Survey:—Room 1033 (library), General Services Administration Building, Washington, D. C.; room 100, Old Mint Building, San Francisco, Calif., Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska.

MPA Offers Electronic Core Industry Data Sheet

The Metal Powder Association, through its standard committee, has issued "Metal Powder Association Data Sheet No. 1," which cross-references designations of the basic electronic core materials with the corresponding designations of eight of the leading core manufacturers.

With the data sheet, it is now possible to determine at a glance who makes cores from any of twenty-five different materials, what the core designation is, and what corresponding designations are used by other core manufacturers.

The data sheet is offered free of charge to all interested persons. Copies may be obtained by writing to the association at 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Evans and Hart Retire From Geological Survey

Richard T. Evans and Frederick M. Hart have retired from the Geological Survey after fifty-two and forty-seven years of service, respectively. Mr. Evans, who joined the Geological Survey in 1899, served mostly in the survey's topographic division. Mr. Hart joined the survey's reclamation service in 1904. In 1908 he joined the survey's section of cartography, now called the special map projects section, and remained there until his retirement as principal assistant to the chief of the section.

Trade Briefs

William W. Wellborn has been named research engineer of the carbide research and development department of the Firth Sterling Steel & Carbide Corporation.

Henry Salvatori, president of the Western Geophysical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has donated a gift to Stanford University to equip a geophysical laboratory at the university.

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Mines Bureau Bares New Low-Grade Coal Process

After nearly two years of research, the Bureau of Mines has unveiled a new process that offers promise of making the West's immense reserves of lignite and other low-rank non-coking coals a major source of both low-cost electric power and coaltar products.

Soon to be applied commercially in providing fuel for power generation at a new aluminum smelting plant in Texas (OPD, 7/30/51), the process was developed in the bureau's coal branch laboratories and pilot plants at the Denver Federal Center under a cooperative agreement with the Texas Power & Light Company.

Major products of the process, a variation of low-temperature carbonization, are a high heating value char, ideal for power plant use and crude coaltar. According to V. F. Parry, chief of the Denver laboratories, the process is applicable to any coal of lesser rank than high volatile bituminous B, a bracket that encompasses 90 percent of all western coals.

"If merely an average western coal is used, the value of the tar recovered—at least 8 to 10 cents a gallon—alone is equal to the cost of the raw coal," Mr. Parry said. "The more favorable coals will yield as much as forty-five to fifty-five gallons of tar oil per ton. Indicated processing costs are relatively nominal, and the char remaining thus can compete with natural gas as a fuel.

"According to our calculations, based on pilot plant results, profits from the fourteen gallons of tar recovered from a ton of Milam County, Tex., lignite will enable even this fuel to compete with natural gas selling at 5 to 8 cents a thousand cubic feet," he stated.

Oronite Shifts Elwell

Appointment of Dr. W. E. Elwell as manager of eastern product development, with headquarters in New York, has been announced by Oronite Chemical Company, a Standard Oil Company of California subsidiary. Dr. Elwell was formerly supervisor of chemical products for California Research Corporation, another Standard subsidiary.

Another change recently announced by the company is the transfer of R. E. Echols to Oronite's technical staff in San Francisco from the California Research laboratories in Richmond, Calif.

U. S. Rubber Lets Contract

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a contract by the U. S. Rubber Company for construction services in reactivating the Kankakee Ordnance Works at Joliet, Ill. This plant manufactured high explosives during World War II. Blaw-Knox has dispatched a field organization to the site for immediate reconditioning of the facilities, as well as the incorporation of certain improvements.

Indiana Standard Appoints Swearingen Production Mgr.

J. E. Swearingen has been appointed general manager of production of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) at Chicago. Mr. Swearingen has been a director and assistant to the executive vice-president of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company at Tulsa, Okla. He joined Indiana Standard in 1939 as a chemical engineer in the research department at Whiting, Ind., was made assistant to the Stanolind vice-president in charge of operations in 1949, and early this year, was transferred to Stanolind's general office in Tulsa. He soon thereafter was elected a director of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company.

Kali Group Credits Vested

Debts owing by ten New York banks to Deutsches Kalisyndikat G.m.b.H., N.V. Overzeesche Kali Export Maatschappji, Mitteldeutsche Montanwerke G.m.b.H., and some other concerns and several individuals, have been vested by the Office of Alien Property in an amended form of vesting order 15,709. The property includes one-half of a $2,000,000 obligation of York Commercial Corporation, New York, via Administratie-en-Trustkantoor "Securites" N.V.

Shell Names Kizer Atlanta Mgr.

R. D. Kizer, manager of Shell Oil Company's Baltimore marketing division, will become division manager in Atlanta September 1, J. G. Jordan, vice-president in charge of sales, has announced. Mr. Kizer will succeed J. L. Wadlow, Atlanta division manager since 1941, who has been promoted to the position of general sales manager on the West coast, with headquarters in San Francisco. C. W. McDowell, sales manager in Albany, N. Y., has been named second sales manager in the Atlanta division marketing area.

Nat'l Starch Names Two

National Starch Products, Inc., has named Dr. R. W. Merritt and S. F. Thune assistant vice-presidents of the company. Dr. Merritt has been coordinating efforts of the manufacturing department and Mr. Thune has been general manager of the company's midwestern division.

Trade Briefs

Aden W. Hughes will retire from Union Oil Company September 1 after sixteen years with the concern to enter the consulting field in paleontology and geology.

Ralph Smith has resigned as executive vice-president of Duane Jones Company to join Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, New York advertising agency, as vice-president.

H. H. Black has been named Shell Oil Company's retail manager of the Los Angeles division, succeeding A. J. Shirley, who has been appointed Shell's San Francisco division sales manager.

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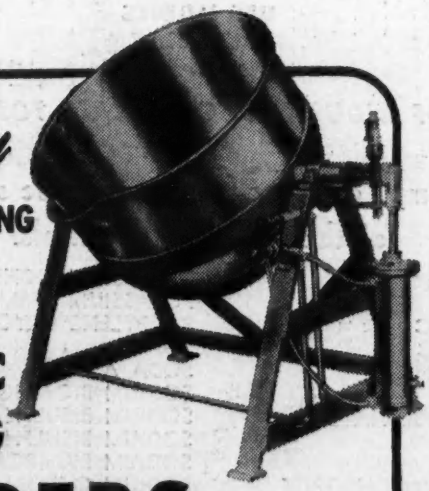

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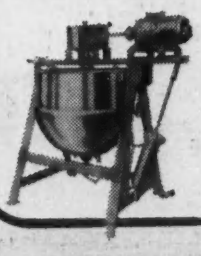

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DuPont Co. Appoints Nine In Rayon, Acetate Divisions

Nine personnel changes in the sales and technical service organizations of the acetate and rayon divisions have been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

In the acetate division, Paul E. Munson, district sales manager in New York for the rayon division, has been appointed district sales manager in New York for "Orlon" acrylic fiber. He will be succeeded by Arthur M. Saunders, district sales manager for the rayon division in Philadelphia. R. H. Morgan, a rayon division salesman in Charlotte, N. C., will succeed Mr. Saunders in Philadelphia. Charles D. Wenrich continues as district sales manager for acetate rayon in New York.

Richard W. Trapnell, 3rd, has been appointed district sales manager for "Orlon" in Charlotte, with James J. Cook continuing as district sales manager there for acetate rayon. Fred C. Allen has been named district sales manager for "Orlon" in Providence, R. I., where Earle V. Litchfield will continue as district sales manager for acetate rayon.

Daniel M. Thornton, 3rd, becomes manager of the technical service section for "Orlon" acrylic fiber and Dr. W. W. Watkins has been appointed manager of technical service for acetate rayon. Dr. Bruce S. Farquhar has been appointed manager of sales development for "Orlon" acrylic fiber and M. K. Ryan, jr., will continue as manager of fabric development for "Orlon."

Globe Chemical Appoints Engelhardt Sales Manager

Globe Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has named Joseph B. Engelhardt sales manager. Mr. Engelhardt was formerly associated with the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in Cincinnati and the midwest. Globe has branches in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. It is a producer and distributor of industrial chemicals and chemical specialties.

Geologic Map of W. Kentucky Fluorspar District Published

A geologic map of the western Kentucky fluorspar district has been released by the Geological Survey. The mapped area, covering parts of Livingston, Crittenden and Caldwell Counties, is part of the Illinois-Kentucky fluorspar field which is the source of about 75 percent of our domestic fluorspar production.

The geologic map indicates the distribution and structure of the various rock formations and is accompanied by a short explanatory text. The map, entitled "Geologic Map of the Western Kentucky Fluorspar District," is printed on a topographic base at a scale of one inch equals a mile, and is being released as mineral investigations field studies map (MF-2). Flat or folded copies may be obtained, prepaid, for 50 cents each through the chief of distribution, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., or through D. J. Jones, state geologist, Kentucky Geological Survey, University of Kentucky, Lexington 29, Ky. For copies obtained from Washington, D. C., remittances should be made payable to the director, Geological Survey.

Monsanto Names Two To Engineering Posts

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed Willis M. Cooper, assistant director of the company's general engineering department, chief engineer of the newly-established engineering department of the organic chemicals division in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Cooper's previous post has been assigned to John S. Hayes, division engineer of Monsanto's Merrimac Division at Everett, Mass. Both appointments become effective September 1.

Mr. Cooper joined the company in 1935. In 1946 he became manager of engineering for Monsanto's British operations, and in May, 1950, was named assistant to the managing director of the British company. He was made assistant director of the general engineering department in October, 1950. Mr. Hayes joined the Shawinigan Resin Corporation, an associated company of Mansanto, in 1938, as plant engineer. He joined Monsanto's general engineering department in 1942 and was named division engineer of the Merrimac Division in 1947.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol continued in a good demand position and the supply, which sixty days ago appeared to be easing, had become firmer. The anticipated strong government demand had not developed as yet but appeared likely before long. The market for xylol was unchanged at a strong demand and a fairly tight supply, the week's check of the derivatives market indicated.

Aliphatics were about where they had been, at fairly good demand and reasonably good supply. There was some spottiness in demand, although material that was not being taken by one consuming industry was being taken by others. Higher boilers continued in considerable request while the supply held to its former tight spot. The supply continued as snug as ever in intermediate aromatic solvents, while the consumer inquiry held strong.

LPG's continued to move well for this time of year and the flood conditions that had hindered the market in recent weeks were about cleared up. The demand for microcrystalline wax was good, having shown a little strengthening of late. Supply was ample. Paraffin was also reported to be a little stronger on demand, while supply continued good. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were in a good position as far as supply was concerned and the demand was satisfactory. There were expectations of an increased inquiry next month as a result of estimated low inventories.

Solvents and Diluents

Toluol was in a good position as far as demand was concerned. Sixty days ago it tended to be a little long on supply but that has been absorbed. There was still talk of the approaching government demands for toluol and it was thought that next month might see the beginning of it. Xylol was in good demand and the supply, although not free, was reported to be better than it had been. There were no signs of change in intermediate aromatic solvents. Demand held at strong levels and the supply was as tight as it had been. Higher boilers inquiry continued strong while the supply held tight.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Little, if any, real change was apparent in the market for this material during the past week and there were no indications that there were any considerable changes in prospect. Supply was sufficient for the demand, which was good, although not precisely heavy.

Lacquer Diluent—The situation last week was pretty much what it had been during the previous week as far as supply and demand were concerned. The supply was not on the long side, although it was strong enough for the market. The inquiry was at satisfactory levels, although not at the point that was apparent several months ago when consumers were not so sure of supply.

Mineral Spirits—This material continued to move in good quantity last week, although it was not in as active a demand as it had been some time back. The supply was at sufficiently strong levels to take care of consumer inquiry despite the fact that it was not what could be called on the long side.

Rubber Solvent—A continuation of the previous week's trends was apparent in the market for this material last week and from all indications there would not be any considerable changes in the immediate future. The supply was at good levels although it was not precisely long, while the demand held at a good point without being as strong as it had been some months back.

Stoddard Solvent—Conditions in the market for this item were pretty much what they had been during the recent past and the picture gave no indications of any great changes in prospect. The supply was not what could be called abundant, although it was sufficient for the requirements of the market. The consumer inquiry was good but a little easier than it had been at the recent peaks.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The supply of this product was at a point high enough to fill the market's needs last week although it was not on the long side. The demand was not precisely high although it was at good levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The demand for this material continued last week at what were called good levels for the summer months. The situation was reported to be pretty much back to normal in the flood area.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The demand last week was at a good level and, after the easings that had been apparent recently, was reported to have shown a little strengthening. Consumers found supplies high enough to accommodate their ordinary requirements without any particular difficulty. Some consumers, it was thought, had pretty good inventories on hand and were attempting to reduce them.

Paraffin—This item had recently been reported in a somewhat easier position, but last week it was said that the demand had improved. The supply was at high enough levels to accommodate the market without any particular trouble.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Petroleum Administrator has called for "extraordinary efforts" by the American oil industry to supply Eastern Hemisphere countries cut off from Iranian oil. PAD will support requests of American oil producers to State regulatory agencies for increases in production allowables if it is necessary to expand crude oil allowables here, the Petroleum Administrator said. American companies are planning to step up Middle East crude oil output 230,000 barrels daily and divert 200,000 barrels normally supplied to Canadian and East Coast American refineries to European and other Eastern Hemisphere refineries, it has been reported.

The American Petroleum Institute reported that imports of crude oil and petroleum products dipped 17,200 barrels a day during the week ended July 28, to average 740,700, the lowest since early November.

The chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission has said he favors keeping the State's oil production at current levels through September. He said he feels the closing of the Abadan refinery in Iran does not justify increasing Texas production.

Gasoline—One company last week announced a reduction of 1c. per gallon in tank wagon prices to dealers in Philadelphia and lower Merion Township.

Petrolatum—The demand for this material last week continued at a good level, while the supply was at a strong enough point to accommodate it. It was heard that there were pickups in the demand expected in September as a result of the current inventories being worked off. The drums situation showed improvement as a result of the attempts by producers to have their empties returned.

White Mineral Oils—The relationship between supply and demand last week was pretty much the same as it had been. There was enough of the material on hand to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the market. The demand held at good levels. There was talk of lower inventories in the hands of consumers, which some thought might bring about heavier purchases next month. The consistent effort to have empty drums returned had brought with it improvement in the containers situation.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market remains unchanged from previous weeks with supplies meeting present seasonal demand. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, posted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand continues steady for butane which remains in limited supply, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane, freely available throughout the industry, listed at 4.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 28 totaled 251,103,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 249,012,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,091,000 barrels comprising an increase of 3,056,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 965,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Tankage was priced lower here and in Chicago last week. Relaxation of buying interest from feed houses was responsible for the decline. The market is sensitive and varies easily under buying and selling orders. Nitrogenous process tankage was priced higher on account of a scarcity and one of the producers is unable to quote at the present time. The method of pricing castor pomace has been changed from a unit basis to a flat ton. Superphosphate remained quiet and tight and so did ammonium nitrate. Shipping conditions were about normal in potash after temporary delays caused by the midwestern floods. A sizable quantity of potash is said to be coming from Spain. High grade phosphate rock is scarce here and abroad with Moroccan production entirely under contract. All of the ammonium sulphate produced is being rapidly sold mostly on a spot month to month basis. Aldrin was priced higher to cover increased producing costs.

June, 1951, sales of fertilizer tax tags and reports of shipments in the 11 reporting states were 46 percent greater than during the same month in 1950, says the NFA. Tax tags representing 463,984 tons of fertilizer were sold during the past month while sales representing 318,724 tons were sold in the same month a year ago. January through May, 1951, sales were up about 300,000 tons compared with sales during the first 5 months of 1950, despite the ever-increasing shortage of sulphur and sulphuric acid for making superphosphate.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Demand is keeping far enough ahead of supply to hold the market tight. Domestic production of original solution in May was 96,273 tons including 79,847 tons of fertilizer grade and 16,426 of all other grades. The April output was 98,975 tons and in May last year 98,927 tons were produced.

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke-oven sulphate remained scarce and firm. Synthetic production appears to be constantly decreasing under the stringency in ammonia and sulphuric acid. May output amounted to 43,274 tons, compared with 47,828 in April and 114,131 tons in May 1950.

Bone Meal—Continued about steady but less active than in the previous week. Raw was held at $65 and steamed at $67.50 f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Producers have changed the method of quoting this material from a unit to ton basis. The current price is $37.25 per ton, bags, carlots works which is just about equal to the former figure of $5.50 per unit of ammonia. The ammonia content is placed at about 6.75 percent.

Dried Blood—Quiet with the undertone a bit easier but sellers' views unchanged. At New York $7 per unit of ammonia was named and $7.25 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—No unusual activity last week. The market continued steady with feed houses taking on some stock but not climbing for it.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Stocks scarce with some producers not quoting at the present time. The market was priced higher at $4.90 per unit of ammonia works for prompt shipment.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: June**

	Equivalent tons		
	June 1951	June 1950	Jan.-May 1951
N. Carolina	[1]	[1]	1,405,647
S. Carolina	9,032	12,398	670,279
Georgia	28,904	15,818	989,407
Florida	75,830	54,569	579,117
Alabama	110,495	71,006	752,830
Tennessee	81,099	61,345	310,044
Arkansas	35,553	29,508	315,563
Louisiana	13,258	10,926	221,545
Texas	23,109	24,116	322,928
Oklahoma	[1]	[1]	84,775
Total South	377,280	279,686	5,652,155
Indiana	36,445	28,470	415,125
Kentucky	14,920	10,310	335,415
Missouri	38,339	258	411,662
Total Midwest	88,704	39,038	1,162,202
Grand totals	463,984	318,724	6,814,357

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

[1] Oklahoma and North Carolina report tax tag sales 30 days after the end of the current month. Oklahoma and North Carolina tag sales for May, 1951, represent 9,209 and 172,441 tons respectively, compared to 8,527 and 161,836 tons during May, 1950.

Note:—Beginning with this issue of the Tax Tag Sales Letter, Missouri figures will reflect more accurately the actual tonnage shipped. Prior to this time, tax tag sales have been about 10 percent too high because some 80-pound bags have been carrying 100-pound tax tags.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aldrin, 4c. per lb.
Nitrogenous process tankage, 60c. per unit of a-p-a.

Prices Reduced

Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York, 50c. Chicago.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sodium Nitrate—Market is passing through a seasonally quiet spell with small lot requirements bring leveled off. Stocks continued available at former prices.

Tankage—Priced lower with feed demand slowed down. Occasional sales were recorded in New York at $6.75 per unit of ammonia and at $7 in Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Supply situation in high grade Florida continued relatively tight with low grade not freely offered. The foreign markets are about in the same position as the domestic. It was stated that high grade rock in Morocco is sold to capacity.

Superphosphate—Quiet, firm and scarce describes the market situation:—Production, 18 percent apa. basis, for the first 5 months of this year was 7.7 percent greater than during the same period in 1950. According to the NFA, 5,100,000 tons were made from January through May, 1951—370,000 tons more than the 4,800,000 made in the same 5 months of last year.

Potashes

Shipments of domestic potash are reaching their destination close to schedule after temporary delays occasioned by re-routing resulting from the recent midwestern floods. Plant repairs over the vacation period will probably be completed this month. According to trade reports, some 60,000 tons are coming to the U. S. from Spain and it was stated that Spanish production is now under contract until February.

Output of potash by Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace, France, totaled 880,000 metric tans (K_2O), in 1950, states the foreign press. It is hoped production will increase to 1,000,000 tons by the end of 1954. To finance a program of plant reconstruction and extension, the company has issued debentures; so far expansion has been financed by the firm's own resources and various credits.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading continued generally slow on the local market the past week and business activity was without any particular feature. Prices held firm in the main although a weakening was noted for domestic bone meal. Some 5,500-6,000 tons of new crop sardine meal have traded so far this season at $2.20 per unit of protein whereas sales of nearby meal are moving at the $2.26 per unit ceiling plus sack cost. Mixed tuna-mackerel meal is being offered at the $2.26 per unit of protein ceiling.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.50 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $1 less for bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.-$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$78-$80 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or more. $82 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $82 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles October and forward; $146.90 per ton spot. $135 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147 per ton nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 96 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Pesticides

Market situation relatively quiet with pressure off for shipments and August weather the determining factor in the final seasonal call for domestic deliveries. There was no apparent easement in the supply of DDT with government use and export demand expected to keep stocks short indefinitely. BHC remained spotty

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

with supplies better in some areas than others. Chlordane was reported tight while stocks of parathion were comfortable and the same was noted in cryolite. Toxaphene continued short with the outlook uncertain and dependent on the availability of chlorine. DDD is short and is expected to remain so. It looked as though pyrethrum will continue tight until after the turn of the year. Calcium arsenate has met the season's demand without much difficulty and the same condition prevails in lead arsenate. Stocks of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were exceedingly short and so was paradichlorobenzene.

Aldrin—Priced higher to cover increased producing costs. Producers name $1.10 per pound for carlots and $1.30 for l.c.l. works, freight allowed. This material has been in steady demand from the cotton areas and for grasshopper control.

May production of calcium arsenate was 3,098 tons of commercial, compared with 3,283 in April and 2,449 tons in May last year.

Output of lead arsenate in May was 919 tons of acid and basic, against 1,335 in the preceding month and 2,203 tons in May 1950.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur in June were placed at 389,553 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in May amounted to 478,403 and in June last year, the total was 401,539 long tons, revised. Shipments from January through June were 2,439,923 long tons, against 2,575,981 for the coresponding period in 1950. Apparent sales in June were 412,562 long tons, compared with 477,881 in May and 407,405 in June 1950. Total sales from January through June were 2,529,102 long tons, against 2,686,415 for the same time in 1950.

The Turkish Government has prohibited the exportation of sulphur. It is understood that this action was taken to safeguard supplies in view of the growing shortage on the world market.

Pesticides Supply Slightly Improved, NACA Reports

The supply position of pesticides has improved somewhat, reports the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, due to the sloughing off of demand from peak levels for some types. The supply of organic insecticides, dependent on available chlorine, alcohol and benzol, are tight to short generally, and are expected to remain so for some time, NACA states.

Following is the supply situation by raw materials as seen by the association:—

Aldrin—Adequate. Expected to become tight.
Benzene hexachloride—Adequate to tight. Future supply dependent on exports and demand for cotton pests.
Calcium—Adequate. Expected to remain adequate.
Carbamates—Ample. Expected to remain ample.
Chlordane—Tight. Expected to remain so through August.
Copper Sulphate—Tight but easing.
Cryolite—Ample.
2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—Short. Expected to remain so.
DDD—Short. Expected to remain so.
DDT—Tight. Expected to remain so.
"Dieldrin"—Short. Expected to remain so.
Dinitros—Tight. Expected to remain so.
Fixed Coppers—Adequate. Seasonal peak of demand about over.
Lead—Adequate.
Parathion—Adequate.
Pyrethrum—Short. Expected to remain short.
TEPP—Ample. Expected to remain so.
Toxaphene—Short. Future supply dependent on available supply of chlorine.

Atlas Mineral Appoints Evans

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., has appointed Robert C. Evans executive assistant to Kenneth T. Snyder, general manager of the western division, whose headquarters are at Houston, Tex. Mr. Evans was formerly associated with the Sheffield Steel Corporation.

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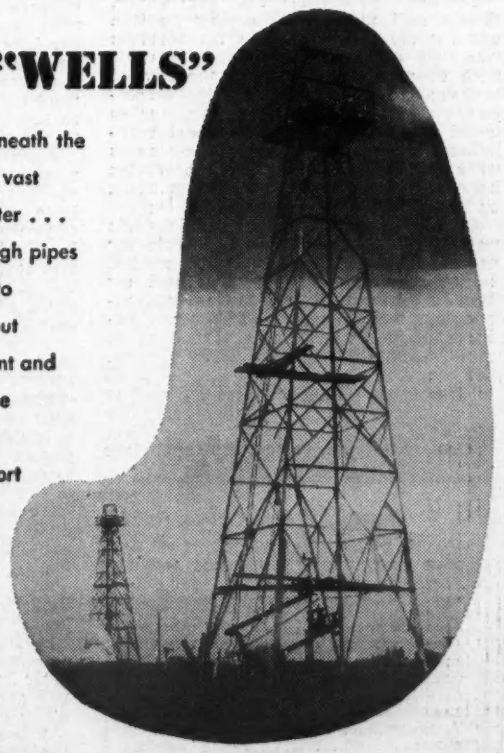

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Coaltar Chemicals

A 10 cent per gallon drop in the apparent price level of ADF imported cresylic acid developed in the market last week. The acid was very weak with little or no trading being done at current price levels. The peculiar conditions currently prevailing in this market are detailed below.

There was evidence in the coaltar market during August of a very noticable slow-up in demand and an easing of supply on many items. This relaxation of demand, however, was not of the magnitude of that which prevailed in inorganic chemicals, or in aliphatic organic chemicals. Before it had reached any significant degree sufficient to adversely affect the markets, it was expected to be reversed by a pick-up in demand begining in early fall. Some intermediate producers said incoming orders were begining to indicate this.

While there was a falling off of demand for aromatic solvents, and even benzol was in a somewhat improved supply position, the easement was more talked about than real. There was no producer with any cancelled orders who could not readily dispose of the material by exerting a mild sales effort. Perhaps the single exception to this was creosote which was plentiful and highly competitive.

There appeared to be no price changes in the wind, most producers feeling that, with an occasional exception in the pricing under government approval of an individual chemical, prices would hold at current levels. As far as basic products were concerned, producers were satisfied with SR-13 which had been extended until October, and hoped that it would be extended still further.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the theoretical capacity output of the industry for the week ended August 11 as 101.1 percent, equivalent to the production of 2,021,000 tons of ingots and castings. The previous week the rate was at 2,029,000 tons and one year ago 1,926,800 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was some relaxation of demand pressure in the benzol market noted during the month. The supply situation was one in which virtually all major producers said that they could sell an extra 500,000 gallons of benzol merely by making a telephone call, if they had it to sell. However, they did not have it to sell, because practically all established customers were taking all of their allotments. Nevertheless, there was an occasional cancellation, and some consumers reported that whereas they had expected an overall shortage for the year running into well over a million gallons, actually they were running ahead on supply and accumulating some inventory.

Partially accounting for the easier, though still unbalanced, supply position was the slow-up in plastics manufacture which is usually seasonally slower this time of year, together with the loss of business volume that normally accompanies metal product fabrication, due to metal cut-backs under government regulations. Phenolic and polystyrene plastics were said to be off in business volume both of which are ultimately dependent on benzol.

Coaltar—Resale tar of the crude grade was quoted ex warehouse at 15 cents per gallon in tankcars. Drum carlots ranged from 25 to 27½ cents per gallon, and less than carlot drum quantities were variously quoted from 27 cents to 28½ cents. Refined tar in tankcars was quoted at 16 cents, drum carlots at 26 to 28½ cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 28 to 29½ cents. Supplies were reported as being on the short side under heavy demand.

Creosote—The high cost of manufacture was about the only thing which prevented a price decline in this market which was characterized by keen competition and abundant supplies. Producers moved a sufficient amount of their output to prevent stocks from backing up on them, but they did so in most cases under considerable sales effort. There was a scarcity of treated wood products reported in various quarters, but this was the result of insufficient lumber rather than any shortage of creosote, it was stated.

Cresols—Manufacturers reported no letup in the production or shipping rate of these materials, even though there was less of a clamor for deliveries. All grades were still tight and were expected to remain so in the foreseeable future, because the slight easing from resin manufacturing demand perceptible in August was expected to disappear in September.

Cresylic Acid—It was difficult to determine just what the price was last week on ADF acid, because of the lack of trading. Arrivals in substantial import quantities continued to come in, but the product being high in cost and hence justifying a high price quotation, was not finding an outlet in the current market. Importers had acid on hand, much of it of recent arrival for which they had paid prices around $1.50 and which they offered at $1.55. The older acid was offered at levels of around $1.40 per gallon because it had been bought at a lower figure. Yet, the fact was that there were few takers at either price level, and there were reports of some acid, in desperate need of disposal, which was offered at $1.25.

Importers, so far, were inclined to hold their high priced acid rather than take a loss, and the consensus of quotations appeared last week to be in the range of $1.40 to $1.55 per gallon which was the range of quotations asked and which importers were holding out for to avoid loss. How long this could be kept up was a matter of conjecture, but it was a situation which harbored a potential danger of a market break, if any holder of substantial quantities got panicky.

Domestically produced acid, however, continued to move as fast as it could be produced, and the shortage which has characterized the market for many months was expected to continue as a shortage for the balance of the year. August saw a lessening of clamor for deliveries, but every established account continued to take their full quota, except for one or two isolated instances. The best that could be said on the current domestic acid supply situation, was that most consumers were not now operating on quite the hand to mouth basis that they had been over recent months.

Naphthalene—No one doubted that the naphthalene supply position was serious, and with imports dwindling, the primary hope of relief lay mostly in the direction of processing more tar instead of burning it. While this contained a potential solution to the problem, the practical side of the problem was a complicated one of costs, plant capacities, and economic balance in operations. More naphthalene was being produced this year than had ever been turned out in domestic production before, but this was partially done at the expense of producing certain other items such as neutral oil, and in closer refining of crude tar acids. Greater tar volume processing to the limit of current plant capacities, however, accounted for much of the increase.

Phenol—The slow-up in the plastics industry as a result of cut-backs in metal and allied fabricated products, was reflected in the phenol market to a noticeable extent. Phenol was still short, and was likely to continue so for the balance of the year. But the heavy clamor for delivery was definitely very much eased. August saw some few consumers not taking out their full allotment, but in such cases the full amount was promptly disposed of in other directions.

The same thing was likewise true in the poylstyrene plastics market, and the phenolic and styrene resin easements added up to a more favorable supply position on

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Acid, cresylic, imported, 10c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	118.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended August 11 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	985,242
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	24,014,909
Benzol	gals.	3,320,503
Coaltar	gals.	15,117,737
Creosote oil	gals.	607,409
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,095,190
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,336
Toluol	gals.	627,656
Xylol	gals.	161,975

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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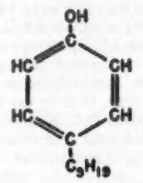

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benzol for both phenol and styrene producers. Reports were received of some significant inventory accumulations of the basic raw material.

Pyridin—Through the installation of additional recovery units at points not heretofore installed, the potential supply of pyridin has been significantly increased. The market potential, however, was such as to leave the supply still considerably short of demand.

The pyridin market was an expanding one both with respect to new uses, and to increased volume of established uses. The major portion of the pyridin output was expected to go into pharmaceuticals and water repellents.

Solvent Naphtha—Coaltar high flash and solvent naphthas were reported as still being tight, the easing tone in acromatics generally, not having freed solvent naphtha as much as it had materials like toluol. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Toluol—No two coaltar toluol producers seemed to be in exactly the same supply position, but all were operating in a softer market than prevailed some months ago. Some producers were moving every gallon they could produce, but had exerted some sales effort to place themselves in that position. Certain other producers had material on hand and were soliciting business. Virtually no consumer of any size was without material or seriously handicapped while awaiting delivery.

This much easier supply position of toluol at the present time, however, was said to be a temporary situation and likely to be misleading to consumers who were inclinded to let their stocks run low simply because prompt delivery could currently be had. A somewhat sudden and sharp upswing in demand might well develop in early fall, throwing the market into a tight position again, particularly in view of expected stepped-up production of TNT which some observers felt would develop regardless of what happens in Korea.

Xylol—So far as coaltar material was concerned, supplies were tight and no marked easing was expected. There were some special grades, mostly consumed in dyestuff and pharmaceutical manufacture, which were thrown in an easy supply position by the long slump in the textile industry which had seriously hampered the market for dyes. That this was expected to recover in early fall, was indicated by reports from manufacturers of other dyestuff intermediates to the effect that orders for September delivery were showing a marked improvement over August.

In line with other aromatic solvents, some lessening of demand pressure was noted, but xylol had not eased off anywhere nearly as much as had most other solvents such as esters, alcohol, and toluol.

Dyes

A stable price pattern was apparent in the dyestuffs industry, and indications were that it would remain so, with manufacturers not inclined to seek small advances which government regulations might permit in individual cases upon detailed justification evidences. Makers were optimistic with respect to the long textile slump that has hampered sales over recent months, feeling that it would soon end. This optimism extended to the point of their placing orders for early fall delivery on intermediates used in dyestuff manufacture, and on some of which sizable inventories had been accumulated during the weeks of dull business.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—Manufacturers reported that their entire production moved promptly into consuming channels as fast as it could be produced, and that the sales potential was such that the market could well absorb considerably more than is currently being produced. The tight supply position which has long characterized this market was felt certain to continue for the balance of the year.

Anilin—While August, perhaps to a greater extent than July, saw a decline in the demand for chemical intermediates going into dyestuffs, because of the continued textile slump, there was no more than a token easement in the supply of anilin. It was felt in some quarters that deliveries were enough above immediate requirements to allow the accumulation of modest inventories in some cases, but in almost no case was it enough to cause customers to fail to take out their allotments. Accordingly the item remained tight. Producers of intermediates reported that after the August lull there was a definite pick-up in the orders received for September delivery, indicating that

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fall business would soon be back in full swing again.

Beta-gammapicoline—Consuming industries were said to be taking this item as fast as it could be produced, and not being able to get enough of it, were occasionally having to stretch current supplies by the utilization of substitutes as whole or partial replacements where this could be done without significant sacrifice in performance. A tight market position was foreseen for the balance of the year.

Orthodichlorobenzene—Supplies of this item were still tight and there was nothing in the market as of last week that would indicate any betterment of the supply position for the balance of the year. Fundamentally, the short supply position was based on the raw material scarcities which have long hampered producers of products made from benzol and chlorine.

Paradichlorobenzene — There was no change in the critical scarcity of this item. Production was hampered seriously by insufficient supplies of chlorine and benzol, with the former material being the most acute. In addition, production capacity was less than it once was, due to certain producers having dropped out of the picture, as well as production and manufacturing difficulties being experienced in certain quarters.

Phthalic Anhydride—Manufacturers reported no significant let-up in the demand for this intermediate despite the easier position of alkyd resins. While there was less pressure on producers for deliveries, customer quotas were being taken out, and it was felt that in many cases alkyd manufacturing firms were building up inventories, in anticipation of better business volume this fall against what might well be a more acute raw material supply. The critical naphthalene situation indicated a tightening market on phthalic by the year-end.

There was some questioning going on in the industry, as to how much the government's allocation of metals and the cutbacks in civilian production would affect the alkyd resin market. That it was to a large extent responsible for the current easing of alkyds was granted. And while much of the loss was expected to be recovered this fall through expanded defense production, it was not certain that the recovery would be as complete as some might hope. Just as this is true of phthalic containing alkyd resins, it was also true of phthalate plasticizers, but the current easier market was not as pronounced.

Styrene—Large volume output of monomer continued to characterize this market, most of which was going into the synthetic rubber program. At present there was less scarcity of the monomer for plastic production, not that there was any substantially greater volume of monomer available for civilian end-use, but because of the decline in demand from polystyrene plastic producers. There was currently a seasonal slump in plastics, in addition to which there were actual decreases in demand in those end-uses which accompany metal product fabrication. The latter had been cutback by government regulation and of course this affected the demand for plastics used in conjunction therewith.

Some relief was said to be expected in the benzol market as a result of a barter deal made by RFC with Western Germany wherein 90 octane gasoline was exchanged for benzol, the benzol to be used in styrene production for government owned synthetic rubber plants. About this deal, benzol consumers were said to be happy, but octane gasoline people were unhappy because of the shortage of high octane materials in this country. It was uncertain, according to trade reports last week, as to whether or not RFC had as yet obtained the octane gasoline for trading.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no improvement in the light demand for textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities against current contracts and purchased small lots for immediate requirements. The only price changes occurred in valonia and chestnut extract.

Increased offers of valonia for shipment from Turkey resulted in sharp declines. Cups dropped $5 per ton; beards, $14 per ton and extract ¾ cent per pound. Europe which has been the chief buyer recently, withdrew from the market creating a weaker tone. American buyers have been out of the market for some time because of high prevailing prices for shipment. Tanners continued to restrict demand of tanning materials to quebracho extract, which was difficult to obtain for shipment from the Argentine. It was reported that the volume of business booked for shipment in the past two months has been exceedingly light and consumers inventories were becoming low.

Trading in sizing materials was light and spotty, and reflected the usual summer dullness. Corn dextrin and starch remained steady. Potato starch also was well held at Maine and Idaho mills, while tapioca flour was unsettled for shipment from primary sources.

Department of Agriculture estimated this year's production of shorn wool at 229,111,000 pounds, about 4 percent over last year, but 27 percent below the 1940-49 average. This year's larger crop reflected a two percent rise in the number of sheep shorn and a record heavy weight of fleece which averaged 8.23 pounds compared with 8.11 pounds last year and 8 pounds for the 10-year average.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—This market was quiet. Demand against contracts was confined to actual needs. Quotations were without change and steady.

Bichromates—Production moved steadily into consuming channels against standing contracts. Export inquiry was moderate, with makers unable to offer. Prices were firm at current levels.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported light, chiefly for immediate needs. Market was steady at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Withdrawals against contracts continued active. Supplies were low and well held at unchanged quotations.

Sulphonated Oils—There was little doing in these materials. Prices were unchanged, but easier, reflecting the lower cost of tallow and castor oil.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Supplies were tight owing to the lack of raw materials as a result of reduced rate of cattle slaughter. Production of both blood albumin and dried soluble is currently running far behind demand. Prices were strong and unchanged for both grades.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was light, limited to actual needs, but up to seasonal volume. Prices were unchanged and maintained for all grades. Paper industry absorbed fair sized quantities, while textile trade continued inactive. Gum was quoted at $8.57 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; canary, $8.32; dark, $8.42, and white, $8.16, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Business was restricted to actual requirements, which is usual at this season. Quotations were without change and well held. Visible corn supply continued to drop and was cut 1,770,000 bushels to 32,610,000 bushels for the week ended August 3, compared with 38,714,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consuming interest was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Market remained steady and unchanged. Edible flake was maintained at $1.97 to $1.99 per pound and powder at $2.01 to $2.03 per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand for technical was quiet, but was closely held at $1.08 per pound on spot.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady, despite light demand for immediate requirements. Supplies on the spot were maintained at $1.31 to $1.34 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. Market continued steady, reflecting limited stocks available for shipment from Maine. Carlots were unchanged at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine mills, with recent business transacted at the lower figure. Idaho was unchanged and steady at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Demand for spot stocks was light and spotty. Prices ranging from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Quiet demand was reported for spot and forward delivery. Supplies on spot were unchanged. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse; medium, 7c. to 7½c. and low 6¼c. to 6¾c., depending upon quantity. Interest in shipments from Brazil continued slow. Offers of new crop flour were liberal.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Chestnut extract liquid, 25c. to 35c. per 100 lbs.
powder, 60c. to 65c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Valonia beards, $14 per ton.
cups, $5 per ton.
extract, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
316.2	316.6	324.3	225.1	253.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Tanning Materials

Consuming interest for leathers continued inactive. Despite the increased allocation of cattle hides at 85 percent of the monthly base of 1950, the highest for the control period, tanners were not eager to take their allotments. Prices were unsettled and kips have dropped 15 cents below ceilings. Trading in sole leather continued on a hand to mouth basis. Demand for calf leather was confined to small quantities for immediate needs at price concessions. Production totals for May indicate the smallest percentage of shoes with leather soles for any month in years. Tanners offered side leather freely without attracting buying interest, and off grades at lower prices found no takers.

National Production Authority amended order M-62, effective Aug. 1, and processing limitations on horsehides, cabretta, goatskins, sheepskins, shearlings and kangaroo skins were extended through September, 1951. The order previously covered the three-month period, May 1-July 31, 1951. Since supplies of both domestic and foreign hides and skins have increased, the amounts permitted to be processed were changed from 300 percent for the original three-month period to 600 percent for the five-month period, May 1-September 30, 1951.

Chestnut Extract—Prices of liquid were raised to 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, and 5.10c. to 5.43c. barrels, works, as to quantity. Powdered extract was higher at 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works and less, at 11.65c.

Cutch—Shipments were closely held at 8c. per pound, exdock for August forward. Consuming inquiry was moderate.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was slow. Primary markets were unchanged and steady. South American bark 30 to 32 percent tannin was held at $58 to $59 per ton, exdock. African bark, 38 percent tannin was nominal at $81 to $82 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Although demand was quiet, prices were maintained at former levels. Shipments of J 1's were quoted at $63 per ton, exdock and crushed, $83 to $85, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business was still curtailed by the scarcity of offers for shipment from the Argentine. Trading in the last two months was light, owing to the lack of offers. Inquiry continued active for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged and firm. Ordinary solid was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, and clarified 11c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Valonia—Reduced buying abroad resulted in increased offerings for shipment at lower prices. Cups were dropped to $65 per ton and beards to $78 to $79 per ton, exdock. Extract also declined to 9¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Consuming inquiry has been inactive of late and did not improve at the reduced levels.

Wattle—Lack of available supplies at primary sources for shipment continued to affect business. Interest in replacements was fairly active. Prices were strong. Fair average bark was merely nominal at $93 to $101 per ton exdock and merchandise, $94 to $96 per ton. Extract was held at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Reflecting an easier supply position, castor oil was reduced 1¼ cents per pound, for both the USP and refined and deodorized grades. This was the second reduction in the past four weeks. Copper sulphate was advanced 1.45 cents per pound for both the USP and CP grades as a consequence of increased costs of the metal. In a market which was becoming stronger, spray dried skimmed milk powder was advanced ¼ cent per pound, in carlots. Cocoa butter, at latest reports was advanced 3 cents per pound, in a strengthening commodity market. Menthol was nominally down 5 cents from the preceding week's low, and there were reports of traders willing to shade the market by as much as 50 cents per pound on large lots.

Castor beans continued scarce with some offerings reported. In general, however, it appeared that both buyers and sellers were biding their time awaiting a more favorable market.

Although the price of quicksilver has shown a steady decline for some time, the mercurials have not changed in price. From all indications, however, a continued decline will be accompanied by some reduction in mercurial prices, it was felt in some quarters. Thioglycolic acid and its ammonium salt, although affected by allocations in sulphuric acid, were said to be in adequate supply, at present. Demand for sodium benzoate by the food preservative industries was good while supplies were limited by the dearth of chlorine. Anticipated demand from South America and abroad was expected to further limit available supplies of this salt.

Due to the prolonged slump in the textile industry, hydrogen peroxide was reported in good availability. The demand for agar continued quiet with prices holding firm, high replacement costs abroad notwithstanding. Despite peak production schedules both ethyleneglycol and methanol continued in a tight position. Both are in great demand from the antifreeze industry, the bulk of glycol production going to that source. Sulpha drugs, anti-biotics and the synthetic vitamins were all enjoying a good demand with a varied availability.

Agar—Despite the high cost of replacement abroad, prices for this material continued unchanged with U. S. No. 1 strip quoted at $1.25 to $1.50 per pound and the powdered material, 30 mesh, at $1.60 to $1.85 per pound. Demand remained quiet with supplies in excess of consumer needs at present. The slow demand was generally considered to be in some measure seasonal. Observers in the trade did not foresee any price advance imminent unless the demand increases to the extent where current stocks are seriously depleted, necessitating the purchase of replacement material.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol has eased off considerably from prior levels. The general slackening in production of many alcohol consuming industries such as the shellac and lacquer producers has resulted in a much easier supply position for this material. However, any hope that competitive influences would drive the price of alcohol down was considered to be in vain, observers in the trade said. The high cost of raw material, labor and the anticipated increase in freight rates were expected to preclude any price declines at this time and, for that matter, in the foreseeable future. It was generally felt that the present lull in demand which had hitherto been in excess of supply would cease to exist in the Fall, when defense contracts are put into operation.

Importations of alcohol since last year have been quite sizable. According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, a total of 200,379,401 proof gallons of undenatured alcohol was brought in during the period from July 1 of last year to June 30, 1951. Most of this alcohol was said to have been imported directly or through agents, by the government, for consumption in the synthetic rubber program.

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on August 3 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month fo June, 1951, in comparison with June, 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Copper sulphate, USP, CP, 1.45c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, USP, 1¼c. per lb.
refined and deodorized, 1¼c. per lb.
Menthol, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
261.5	261.7	262.8	255.8	258.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Production

	Proof gallons 1951	1950
Ethyl	35,766,800	31,102,328
*Completely denatured	102,468	81,966
*Specially denatured	23,219,275	19,064,388

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1951	1950
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,161,235	4,187,697
tax free	41,234,294	39,949,087
*Completely denatured	116,744	74,823
*Specially denatured	23,827,006	18,442,139

Stocks

	Gallons 1951	1950
†Ethyl	99,683,431	23,247,967
*Completely denatured	45,856	85,961
*Specially denatured	8,747,344	2,012,789

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in June, 1951, and June, 1950, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1951	1950
Corn and corn products	10,373,648	184,644
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	3,665,284	.....
Wheat and wheat products	51,112	.....
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	29,062,936	.....
Total grain	43,152,980	184,644
Potatoes & potato products	.....	.....
Ethylene gas	7,383,022	5,007,282
Other materials	234,194	283,300
	Wine gallons	
	1951	1950
Molasses	11,781,525	14,628,091
Ethyl sulphate	12,618,566	12,425,416
Sulphite liquors	21,710,350	21,332,700
Other materials	3,525,329	2,468,560
*Products used in redistillation	460,631	1,040,513

* Proof gallons.

Ammonium Thioglycolate—Demand for this material, which finds a principal use in hair wave preparations, was reported to be good. Supplies were said to be approximately in balance with the demand, although further restrictions upon the end uses of sulphuric acid could put this material in short supply since sulphuric is necessary in its manufacture. Prices for the commercial grade of this salt, on 100 percent acid content basis, were quoted at $1.60 per pound in carboys. The highly purified material was listed at a range from $1.70 to $1.96 per pound, on the same basis.

Castor Oil — There was virtually no change in this market. Beans continued scarce, with some offerings reported in the neighborhood of $230 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil. Overall, the market continued quiet as had been the trend for several weeks.

In the second reduction in four weeks, the price of both the USP and refined and deodorized grades of castor oil was dropped 1¼c. per pound. Better supply availability was felt to be generally responsible for this movement. Current quotations for the USP material were 33¼c. per pound in tanks, with the drum carlot price at 34½c., and less than carlots at 35c. per pound. The refined and deodorized material was quoted at 35c. in tanks, 36c. per pound in drum carlots and less than carlots at 36½c.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 785,550 pounds as compared to the 3,419,850 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of oil at these ports amounted to 2,688 drums, weight unspecified, and 906 tons, as compared with the 200 tons and 1,182 kilos landed in the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports of beans from the first of this year to August 9, 1951, amounted to 111,559,750 pounds, as compared with the 132,351,750 pounds brought in during the corresponding period of last year. Imports of oil so far this year totaled 10,797 tons, 2,043,968 kilos, and 25,238 drums, weight unspecified, as compared with the 8,700 tons, 1,183,402 kilos, and 649 drums, weight unspecified, imported in the corresponding period last year.

Cocoa Butter—In a strengthening mar-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ket, cocoa butter was advanced 3c. per pound to bring the current price to 68½c. per pound. This was the second increase in as many weeks and reflected a stronger tone in the bean market. Demand remained quiet, although it had begun to pick up as consumers anticipated their requirements for the Fall. Supplies continued in excess of demand, but this situation was expected to be altered in the near future as inquiries increase.

Copper Sulphate—Reflecting increased costs of the metal, both the CP and USP grades of copper sulphate were advanced 1.45c. per pound this week. The new price for the CP material was 16.15c. per pound, at the works, for both crystalline and granular forms. The drum price for the USP material ranged from 16.15c. to 25c. per pound, for both the crystalline and granular forms.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Due to the prolonged slump in the textile industry, demand for this material has fallen off considerably. Supplies of this bleaching agent were said to be readily available. Prices continued unchanged from ceiling levels.

Menthol—Trade in this market continued very spotty with most of the business being done in small lots. Apparently the large volume consumers were holding off, awaiting further declines in the market. Prices for the Brazilian material were down 5c. per pound from last week's $11.60. Chinese and Japanese menthol was quoted in the neighborhood of $11.00 per pound although these prices were more or less nominal since dealers were reported, in many cases, to be quite ready to shade these prices as much as 50c. per pound on large orders. Supplies of both Brazilian and Chinese menthol continued far in excess of demand.

Mercurials—Despite the weakening market in quicksilver, mercurials continued to hold firm at ceiling levels. Demand for these pharmaceutical ingredients remained steady and somewhat quiet due to the usual Summer slack. Supplies, in most quarters, were said to be adequate at present and no price reductions were forecast for the immediate future. Observers in the trade were following the decline in the price of mercury with interest and it was generally thought too early to predict any price movements affecting the salts.

Methanol—Synthetic methanol continued in heavy demand and was in a position quite analagous to chlorine and phenol as regards supply. Despite reactivation and expansion of methanol producing facilities, this alcohol continued in tight supply. Predictions were that the gap between supply and demand would continue to widen. In spite of a sizable increase in the production of ethyleneglycol for the anti-freeze trade, the demand for methanol from this industry was expected to exceed that of last year.

Natural methanol, denaturing grade, remained in short supply. The shutdown of methanol producing plants in pre-Korean years which could not compete with the synthetically produced alcohol, pricewise, continued to make its effects felt, in the current short position of natural methanol.

Milk Powder—Most dairy products were showing some strength and skimmed milk powder, spray process, was no exception. The price for this material was advanced ¼c. per pound, in carlots. The market was fully steady on the spray process, with supplies ample for fair demand. This commodity was quoted at a range from 15½c. to 17¾c. per pound.

The roller processed skimmed milk continued steady to firm, supplies being light and short of the demand. Current quotations for this material ranged from 14c. to 16¾c. per pound, in carlots.

Supplies of spray dried whole milk were light and short of full demand. Prices were quoted in a range from 36c. to 42¾c. per pound, depending upon butterfat content and supplier. No prices were reported for the roller process due to an insufficient volume of sales to establish a price pattern.

USDA purchases of spray dried nonfat dry milk totaled 10,503,873 pounds, bringing the total to date this year to 34,326,753 pounds of this material. No domestic sales of skimmed milk were reported.

Propyleneglycol — Despite increased production, supplies of this polyhydric alcohol continued to lag behind demand. Demand for this material from the tobacco, food, drug and cosmetic industries remained in excess of supply. This situation was expected to continue for the immediate future, at least. Prices were unchanged.

Production of this glycol in May amounted to 7,087,944 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission, as compared to a total of 7,606,520 pounds in April, 1951.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for this ubiquitous food preservative was reported to have been good this year. Although domestic demand had dropped off from its Summer peak, substantial inquiry from abroad and from South America was said to be on the increase and was expected to sustain a strong demand. Supplies were limited by the present tightness in chlorine, which is essential in the production of benzoic acid. Prices currently quoted for the technical material ranged from 35c. to 39c. per pound, while the USP material was 7c. per pound higher.

Streptomycin—Supplies of this material remained tight and from all indications would continue short for some time, in the opinion of trade observers. Demand continues at strong levels and apparently was not noticeably affected by the usual summer slack in pharmaceutical items.

Production of both streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin in May, 1951, amounted to 1,598,217 grams of the former and 9,792,154 grams of the latter, according to figures furnished by the Tariff Commission. Production in April amounted to 3,060,940 grams of streptomycin and 9,650,215 grams of dihydrostreptomycin.

Sugar—Primary distribution of sugar as announced by the USDA during the week ended July 28, 1951, totaled 123,256 short tons raw value, compared to the 265,386 tons distributed during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use in the continental United States from January 1 to date amounted to 4,590,412 short tons, raw value, compared to a total of 4,941,957 tons in the comparable period in 1950.

Sulpha Drugs—Demand for these compounds, both domestic and foreign, continued at strong levels. Supplies remained tight and were expected to continue in this fashion for the immediate future.

Production of sulpha drugs in May as reported by the Tariff Commission totaled 685,712 pounds as compared to a total of 604,445 pounds manufactured in April, 1951.

Vitamins — Demand for the synthetic vitamins was at good levels, with the supply position varied. Niacin was in strong demand and supplies continue short. Vitamin A was said to be in good demand, but in this case the supply was about in balance with demand.

Production of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in May, 1951, totaled 89,528 pounds as compared with a total of 157,727 pounds produced in April, the Tariff Commission reported. Production of niacin and niacinamide amounted to 107,364 pounds in May and 115,735 pounds in April, 1951. Pyridoxine was manufactured to the extent of 1,901 pounds in May, in contrast to the 2,604 pounds produced in April.

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Methyl Chloride Safety Data Published by MCA

Information on the safe handling and use of methyl chloride is contained in a new publication, safety data sheet SD-40, which has been issued by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The manual includes ICC regulations which apply to tankcars and cylinders used in transportation of the material. These cover loading, unloading and return of empty containers, as well as correct labeling. Effective employee education is stressed, and complete information of first-aid and medical treatment is given for guidance in the control of health hazards likely to arise where methyl chloride vapors are present.

Chemical safety data sheet SD-40, "Methyl Chloride," may be purchased at 30 cents a copy from MCA, 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should accompany order.

Farrell in AEC Post

Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration, has been appointed assistant general manager for manufacturing of the Atomic Energy Commission. General Farrell is on military leave from his post as chairman of the New York Housing Authority, and is on military assignment to AEC from the army.

General Farrell's AEC post is newly created. His responsibilities include the management of all atomic energy work concerned with getting supplies of uranium and other raw materials, the processing of feed materials for the production plants at Oak Ridge, Savannah River, Hanford, and Paducah, the operation of the production plants, and the construction of new production facilities.

Sun Oil Promotes Two

K. V. Schroeder, of this city, has been appointed manager of Sun Oil Company's land department of the Gulf Coast Division at Beaumont, Tex. He will continue in his present position as chief geologist. Herbert Parker has been appointed assistant chief geologist.

Mr. Schroeder joined Sun's production department at Beaumont in 1936, was transferred to the geological department in the Beaumont office in 1937, and was made chief geologist of the division in 1948. Mr. Parker joined Sun in 1937 as a research computer in the seismograph department. In 1945, he was promoted to seismograph supervisor, a position he held until 1947, when he was transferred to the geological department.

Harrington With Mallinckrodt

Dr. George A. Harrington has joined the staff of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, where he will be engaged in the company's marketing and sales development activities. Dr. Harrington was formerly chemical marketing assistant in the lubricating department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Scientific Glass Issues Data

A new edition of "What's New for the Laboratory," No. 13 in the series, has been issued by the Scientific Glass Apparatus Company, Bloomfield, N. J. Illustrated and described are a number of new items, including a constant temperature water bath, vertical autoclaves, a one-pan balance which does not require the attachment of weights, flexible heating tape, a new type spray which reduces air-borne bacteria while simultaneously eradicating odors, a portable kit for the complete routine chemical analysis of urine, and an electronic temperature controller. Copies are available upon written request to Scientific Glass.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in May

May production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 7 percent above April and 30 percent over the comparable figure for May, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,605,254 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,127,692 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,303,754 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,383,932 heavy-type barrels and drums, 944,163 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,136,416 steel packages, kegs and pails in April.

Trade Briefs

Davis and Geck, Inc., has appointed C. C. Adams to the newly-created post of director of professional relations.

Dr. Archer P. Crosley, jr., has been named staff physician in the medical division of Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Dr. George A. Bunting, chairman of the board of the Noxzema Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., was recently awarded the alumni distinguished service medal of the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy.

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Strong Cobb Sets Up Firm In Canada; Fralich President

Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has set up a Canadian subsidiary, Strong, Cobb of Canada, Ltd., to serve pharmaceutical manufacturers operating in the dominion.

John S. Fralich

President of the new concern is John S. Fralich. Michael A. Lauria has been named vice-president, while George E. Burke and John McJannet will serve as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Strong, Cobb of Canada has already opened a plant at 388 St. Paul street, West, in Montreal. Operations are expected to get under way by September 1. The Canadian plant will have a complete line of pharmaceutical manufacturing in operation, including packaging and Seal-Crimping, and laboratory facilities.

Du Pont Promotes Putney And Fogg in Film Dept.

Hobart B. Putney has been named assistant manager of sales for cellulose sponges and cellulose bands in the film department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Charles E. Fogg, who has been promoted to assistant manager of the Yerkes cellophane plant in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Putney has been assistant district sales manager for cellophane in duPont's Philadelphia office since 1948. His new assignment will be in the Wilmington headquarters. He joined the company in 1937. Mr. Fogg has been with duPont since 1929. He was appointed assistant sales manager for cellulose bands and sponges in 1947. The post of assistant plant manager, to which he was named, is a newly created position at the Buffalo plant.

Lederle Will Replace Drugs Lost in Flood

Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that it will replace package-for-package, without charge, all its products damaged or destroyed by the flood in retail drug stores throughout the Kansas-Missouri area. A company spokesman said that early surveys in Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis and Cape Girardeau areas indicate that about 150 drug stores suffered considerable property damage, and that this total may be even higher when all reports are in. Lederle field representatives are helping druggists take inventory so that replacements can be made more rapidly.

Monarch Appoints Merchants Chemical Co. as Distributor

Monarch Cleaning Chemicals, Inc., Minneapolis, has appointed Merchants Chemical Company, New York, as distributor for Monarch products from Merchants' branches in Milwaukee, Chicago, Denver, Omaha and Cincinnati. Monarch produces milk plant and dairy hygiene products, particularly "Sep-Ko," a wetting compound made especially for the dairy industry.

Metal Can Shipments: May

Total shipments of metal cans during May were 7 percent above April and 9 percent above May, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In May, metal can shipments amounted to 308,227 short tons, as compared with 276,145 short tons in April and 282,923 short tons in May, 1950.

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(*Bulletin No. AIC-299 Dated March 1951. Reprints Available on Request.)

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US '50 Chemical Exports In Relation to Production

The international economic analysis division of the Office of International Trade has prepared a report on the relation of 1950 United States exports to production. Exports in the chemical area during 1950, expressed in terms of volume and as a percentage of production for the year, follow:—

	Export	Exports as percentage of production
Lard including neutral lard.....lbs.	466,000,000	17.6%
Dry nonfat milk.....lbs.	229,000,000	27.2%
Oils and oilseeds:		
Peanuts* .....lbs.	448,000,000	23.9%
peanut oil, crude basis*.....lbs.	61,548,000	33.8%
Soybeans* .....bu.	42,277,000	18.3%
soybean oil, crude basis*.....lbs.	285,000,000	14.7%
Flaxseed* .....bu.	2,242,000	5.1%
Cottonseed* ....short tons.	493,000	7.5%
Synthetic rubber.....lbs.	18,000,000	1.6%
Forest products:		
Turpentine .....gals.	10,088,000	29.2%
Rosin .....lbs.	436,000,000	40.5%
Petroleum and products:		
Crude petroleum.....bbls.	35,000,000	1.8%
Motor fuel and other light products .....bbls.	18,926,000	1.8%
Kerosene .....bbls.	1,311,000	1.1%
Fuel oil, total .....bbls.	22,368,000	2.7%
gas oil and distillate fuel oil .....bbls.	10,483,000	2.6%
residual fuel oil.....bbls.	11,885,000	2.8%
Lubricating oil.....bbls.	13,616,000	26.3%
Paraffin wax.....lbs.	311,471,000	24.9%
Petroleum asphalt..... long tons.	128,000	1.4%
Petroleum coke...long tons.	437,000	14.2%
Sulphur .....long tons.	1,441,000	26.2%
Glass containers.....gross.	2,642,000	2.4%
Refractories	$17,637,000	7.7%
Carbon and graphite products	$6,891,000	†
Nonferrous metals:		
Aluminum...total short tons.	46,000	5.9%
Copper .....short tons.	174,000	10%
Lead .....short tons.	3,000	0.5%
Zinc, primary...short tons.	18,000	2.2%
Chemicals and related products:		
Benzol .....gals.	1,292,000	0.6%
Phenol .....lbs.	14,049,000	4.5%
Cellulose acetate plastic materials .....lbs.	6,961,000	6.3%
Calcium carbide short tons.	5,926	0.9%
Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash).....lbs.	127,000,000	1.6%
Synthetic anhydrous ammonia .....lbs.	20,000,000	0.7%
Chlorine .....lbs.	15,000,000	0.4%
Carbon black .....lbs.	400,000,000	28.9%
Paint, varnish, lacquer and filler	$25,320,000	2.2%
Phosphate rock ..long tons.	1,832,000	†
Copper sulphate..... short tons.	30,149	34.5%

* Exports cover the approximate period in which the crop was marketed; that is, a fiscal year ending in the year shown, as follows:—Year ending June 30, peanuts, flaxseed and cottonseed; year ending August 31, peanut oil, and year ending September 30, soybeans including soybean oil.
† Not available.

Hiram Walker Promotes Van Lanen

Hiram Walker & Sons, Peoria, Ill., announced last week the promotion of Dr. James Van Lanen from research project supervisor to assistant research director of the company's central research and development department. Dr. Van Lanen came to Hiram Walker's laboratory in 1946 from the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Walker Vitamin Products Now Walker Laboratories

Walker Vitamin Products, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has changed its name to Walker Laboratories, Inc. The action was taken to more accurately describe Walker's present activities and future plans. The company will move into its new laboratory on Bradford road, Mount Vernon, by September 1, with dedication of the new building planned for late in October. When its new plant gets into operation, Walker expects to develop new products now under consideration and to expand its research activities.

McNeil Appoints Two

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed Dr. Joseph Sam and John Kleis senior and junior scientist, respectively, in the department of organic chemistry, division of medical sciences. The two men will work on synthetic organic research projects of the company.

Trade Briefs

Veon Wallace has been named sales manager for the Fox-Vliet Drug Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., succeeding Pat Henry, who has resigned.

William E. Powell, field sales manager of the sundries department of the B. G. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, will be honored at a ceremony this fall in recognition of his thirty years of service with the concern.

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Deep Rock Oil Corp. Makes Staff Changes

Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has announced a number of personnel changes and additions, the opening of several new offices, and the transfer of its general sales office from Chicago, Ill., to Tulsa.

Transfer of general sales office personnel is already under way, but the entire move will not be accomplished until next month. Purpose of the shift is to headquarter all major divisions of the company in one location. The sales office is the only major Deep Rock division not already in Tulsa.

All Oklahoma operating activities of Deep Rock's land and exploration division are now consolidated in an Oklahoma City office under the supervision of area geologist O. E. Gram and area landman L. L. Crozier. Charles D. Moore, formerly with Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, also has been added to the Oklahoma City staff as geologist. H. L. Curry and R. W. Bayliss will continue to handle scouting activities from the new location.

In the division's headquarters at Tulsa, Charles W. Lane, who has been area geologist for southern and western Oklahoma and assistant to the geology manager, has been appointed technical and administrative assistant to the vice-president. I. S. Higginbotham, longtime Deep Rock employee and recently Tulsa area geologist, has been named new assistant to the geology manager.

Geophysical manager C. J. Harvey has gained an assistant manager, Harry M. Cooper, jr. Robert D. Gensch, also a former Tulsa area geologist, has moved to Wichita, Kan., as area geologist to reopen the company's offices in the Petroleum Building of that city. Kenneth Holke, recently with Cooperative Refinery Association, joins the new office as assistant geologist.

In the Rocky Mountain area, the Sterling, Col., office is being closed and a new one opened at Casper, Wyo. Former Sterling geologist R. J. Field and scout R. G. Boekel are being moved to Denver, while scout and landman M. R. Reston has been transferred to Casper. The Denver office is headed by area geologist W. C. MacQuown and landman E. E. Nowell.

Burt A. Brokaw, formerly director of Minnesota's Department of Taxation petroleum division, has joined Deep Rock in the newly-created position of jobber operations specialist.

Ralph B. Heuring has been promoted to manager of the newly-created Des Moines, Iowa, sales district of the company, with offices at room 304, Walnut Building.

W. J. Fuchs, formerly vice-president of Winius-Brandon advertising agency in St. Louis, has joined Deep Rock's marketing division as advertising and sales promotion manager.

Andrew M. Oleston has been promoted to manager of the newly-created Minneapolis, Minn., sales district of the company, with offices at 84 South Sixth street.

Elmer Wickum has been promoted to manager of Deep Rock's newly-created Fargo, N. D., sales district, with temporary offices at Moorhead, Minn.

Bowman Feed to Market Stable Vitamin D_2 and D_3

Bowman Feed Products, Inc., Holland, Mich., has announced that the company will offer mineral-stable vitamin D_2 and D_3. According to Bowman, this is the first time that such a product has been made available to the American feed trade.

Stable vitamin D is a product of Philips-Roxane, Amsterdam, Netherlands. In Europe the product has been marketed under the Philips name of "Dohyfral." In this country it will be sold under the trade name, "Bo Dee." Philips scientists report that the product retains 90 percent of its original potency after six months' storage. Ordinary vitamin D_2 is said to lose as much as 80 percent of its activity in thirty days under the same conditions.

Ives-Cameron Names Oloffson

Olaf Oloffson, advertising manager of Ives-Cameron Company, Inc., subsidiary of American Home Products Corporation, has been appointed professional service director. In this capacity he will be in charge of medical and professional relations, ethical promotion of sales, through the sales staff and conventions.

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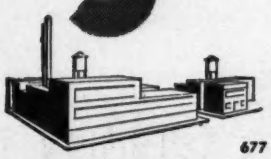

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AEC Reports Fast Growth Of Isotopes Use by Industry

On the fifth anniversary of the distribution of reactor-produced radioisotopes, the Atomic Energy Commission announced that much of the growth in the isotope distribution program in the past year has resulted from an increased interest on the part of industry.

In these first five years, AEC facilities have made over 18,900 shipments of radioactive isotopes and 1,550 shipments of stable isotopes for studies in 1,165 departments in some 610 United States institutions. In addition, more than 1,135 shipments of radioisotopes have gone to some 250 institutions in thirty nations abroad, and approximately 4,350 shipments have been earmarked for the AEC's own research activities.

Radioactive cobalt as a source of radiation for the testing of castings and welds symbolizes industry's increasing use of radioisotopes, the AEC isotopes division reports. Used in radiographic inspection, the radioisotope cobalt 60 supplies the necessary radiation for taking a photograph of any flaws or cracks not otherwise visible in a cast or weld.

The amount of radiocobalt shipped during the past twelve months, the AEC says, has increased by 564 percent over the total amount shipped during the first four years of the program. Shipments of the other two leading isotopes, radioactive iodine and radioactive phosphorus, increased 94 and 54 percent, respectively. Some seventy-two industrial companies are currently using radiocobalt for radiography.

Hilton-Davis Adds Four New Chemists

Addition of four new chemists to the research laboratories of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been announced by Chester H. Allen, director of laboratories.

Alexander Averbach has been named a senior research chemist. Formerly with American Aniline Products, Lockhaven, Pa., he specializes in textile dyes and allied products. Ernest L. Field, senior research and development chemist, comes to Hilton-Davis from the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y. He will work on product improvement and pharmaceutical intermediates.

Walter S. Hogue, a research chemist, taught for one year at Wittenberg College. John W. Delaney, another research chemist, was formerly on the staff of the Medical Research Institute of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati.

McHose Joins API

Harry W. McHose has joined the staff of the department of information of the American Petroleum Institute in New York as editorial director.

Mr. McHose succeeds Joseph H. Mader, who resigned recently. He will be in direct charge of the preparation of the many informational booklets, leaflets, pamphlets and other materials produced in the headquarters office of the oil industry information committee.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Corporation of America has named Harry C. Levin director of plant community relations.

Frank W. Harrold has been elected vice-president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

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Obituaries

Wilber Judson

Wilber Judson, senior vice-president, and a director of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, died August 9 in that city. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Judson began his career in 1903 as an examining engineer of mines and mill operations in the United States, Mexico and South America, serving in that capacity until 1917. He then became associated with the W. B. Thompson interests in New York as an officer and director of various mining projects. He joined Texas Gulf Sulphur in 1921 and was elected a vice-president and director five years later. He was also a vice-president and director of Sulphur Export Corporation and a director of Mesabi Iron Corporation.

Mr. Judson had served as a member of the advisory committee on raw materials of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Alan P. Lee

Alan P. Lee, New York consulting engineer, died August 9 at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-one.

Mr. Lee had been chemical engineer for the Columbia Cotton Oil Corporation, chemical engineer and refining superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and official chemist and consulting chemical engineer for the New York Produce Exchange. He had served the Palmolive Company as chemical engineer and the Allbright Neil Company as a chemical and mechanical engineer. Mr. Lee was formerly general manager and a director of the Troco Nut Butter Company, president of the India Refining Company and vice-president of the W. C. Hardesty Company.

For the last quarter of a century Mr. Lee had been a consulting and manufacturing engineer for soap and edible oil manufacturing concerns. He was editor at one time of *Oil and Soap*, now the *Journal* of the American Oil Chemists Society.

Mrs. Irvin E. Behrman, wife of the owner of Varlacoid Chemical Company, New York, died on August 3 in a New York hospital after a long illness.

John J. Boll, formerly for twenty years a foreman with American Cyanamid Company in Linden, N. J., died August 8 in St. Petersburg, Fla. His age was seventy-two. Mr. Boll retired from Cyanamid six years ago.

William M. Corhammer, office manager of the United States Rubber Company in New York, died August 5 at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Robert P. Dean, credit coordinator of the Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died August 2 in Chester, Pa. He was forty-seven. Mr. Dean joined Esso Standard in 1930 as credit manager of the Pittsburgh branch. He moved on to become office manager of the Philadelphia office, and in 1946 went to New York as assistant credit coordinator.

Richard Detert, who recently resigned as president of the M. J. & M. M. Consolidated Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif., after twenty years in the post, died July 31 in that city. He was sixty-five years of age.

Arthur W. Holcombe, a retired paint salesman, died August 4 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was seventy years old. Mr. Holcombe traveled the western New York territory for a number of nationally known firms.

Rex A. Holmes, co-founder of the Newman & Holmes Paint & Glass Distributing Corporation in Saranac Lake, N. Y., died there August 2. He was forty-seven.

Dr. William J. Lenz, consulting chemist of Louisville, Ky., was found dead August 4 at his home in that city. He was sixty-two years of age. Chief chemist for Franfort Distilleries in Louisville, Dr. Lenz left that company about the time of repeal and established a laboratory specializing in distillers work. He later was in charge of production for the Brown Form Distillers, and was at one time associated with eastern oil laboratories in petroleum products research.

George L. Levitt, an assistant chief accountant of the Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, until his retirement last year, died August 6 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty years old. Mr. Levitt had been with the company for forty-one years and was formerly chief accountant for the Bayway, N. J., refinery.

Leonard Michael, retired assistant manager of the former equipment division of the American Can Company, New York, died August 7. He was sixty-eight. Mr. Michael had been with American Can for forty-eight years before his retirement in 1948.

Charles J. Oxley, eastern advertising representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists' *Journal*, died August 7 in New York.

Arthur W. Phillips, former associate professor of chemistry at Bridgeport University, was found dead August 9 at his home in Bridgeport, Conn. He was fifty-eight.

Fred A. Purchas, president and founder of both the McGraw Box Company and the Central Paper Box Company, McGraw, N. Y., died August 4 in Syracuse, N. Y. He was seventy-eight. Mr. Purchas was also founder of the Earlville Paper Box Company and the Simplex Paper Box Corporation of Lancaster, Pa.

George E. Renfro, head of the mechanical department of the Standard Oil Company of California refinery at El Segundo, Calif., died at his home there July 31. He was fifty-two.

Dr. Oliver M. Urbain, an internationally-known chemist, and his wife were found dead August 2 in a hotel in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Urbain was formerly associated with the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus.

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ANILIN DYES—32 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
34 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
2 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
56 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
3 dms, Gondrand Bros, Havre
ANISE OIL—40 dms, George Uhe Co, Hongkong
ANNATTO SEED—250 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Puna
ANTHRANILIC ACID—4 dms, Nemaco, Algiers
ANTHRAQUINONE POWDER—200 kgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—315 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Arica
1,441 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
ARROWROOT—2,940 bgs, Moringstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC—40 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
BAUXITE ORE—4,025 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
787 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Tembladora
BAY OIL—2 dms, Barclays Bank, Roseau
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Will Baumer Candle Co, Caracol
38 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Caracol
7 bgs, Smith & Nichols Inc, Cristobal
36 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudadtrujillo
94 blks, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Djibouti
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
57 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
14 bgs, Jacmel
BENZOIN GUM—153 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BERYL ORE—8 cks, Beryllium Corp, London
BILE, OX—1 dm, Bernard Preyer, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—96 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker, Liverpool
50 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Liverpool
224 bgs, Liverpool
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CASEIN—370 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Auckland
338 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Auckland
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Montevideo
1,400 bgs, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
20 bgs, Chase National Bank, Hamburg
CASSIA OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—65 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Petit Grove
1,290 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Port de Paix
853 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Caracol
404 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Caracol
921 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Jacmel
404 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port au Prince
1,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
OIL—52 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
630 dms, Phila National Bank, Bombay
25 dms, Hardesty Chemical Co, Bombay
178 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Bombay
482 dms, Fehr Bros, Bombay
361 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
164 dms, G H McFadden, Santos
50 tons, Western Cottonoil Co, Santos
95 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
154 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro
CELERY SEED—363 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—6,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—96 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Caracol
CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID—30 dms, Alltransport Inc, Antwerp
CHOLIC ACID—21 dms, Schering Corp, Buenos Aires
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—5 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILL—89 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, Q W L Dreckmeir, Keelung
6 dms, Centflor Mfg Co, Tandjong Priok
COALTAR DYES—20 dms, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
43 bbls, Interchemical Corp, Antwerp
49 cks, Cadwell & Co, Rotterdam
COCILLANA BARK—132 pkgs, Parke Davis & Co, Arica
COCONUT OIL—200 tons, Zamboanga
COPAL GUM—82 bgs, Francis Campbell & Darling, Manila
37 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
70 bbls, F H Taussig, Genoa
6 cks, T Gonzalez, London
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
300 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
DAMMAR GUM—320 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
DEXTRIN—32 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—19 bls, Lydia Pinkhams Medicine Co, Kingston
EPSOM SALTS—100 bgs, European Chemical Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Yokohama
8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FISH OIL COMPOUND—83 cs, J J Gavin, Oslo
FORMIC ACID—1,000 cbys, Paul Reinhart, Genoa
FUEL OIL—101,493 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
GALL—1 ck, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
3 cks, H W St John, Auckland
1 ck, Wilson & Co, Auckland
1 ck, Auckland
GINGER—31 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
16 crts, Mon Fong Wo Co, Havana
29 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
13 crts, Tung Sang Co, Havana
GLUE—230 bgs, Sembodga Corp, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—56 bls, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
GLYCERIN—38 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GYPSUM—2,575 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE—63 cks, A M Goldstein, Rotterdam
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MACE—40 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,540 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—420 bgs, E H McConnell, London
MARJORAM—40 bgs, Casas & Co, Arica
MENTHOL—50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
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200 cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
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NUTGALLS—127 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL — 18 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Itajai
ORANGE OIL—30 crts, Polaks Frutal Works, Haifa
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salvador
133 bgs, Hans Tobeson, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—121 tons, J H Redding, Swettenham
PAPRIKA—299 bgs, Alicante
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—1 kg, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Penang
PEATMOSS—2,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
204 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
700 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Cochin
80 bgs, Czarnilkow Ltd, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
WHITE—22 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Singapore
77 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
5 kgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
PERU BALSAM—14 dms, Bank of London & S A, Cristobal
8 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 cs, Parnex Co, Buenos Aires
12 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Buenos Aires
22 dms, George Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
5 dms, International Commercial Corp, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Givaudan Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—105,340 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
106,173 bbls, Hess Oil Co, Brighton
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
120,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
207,801 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—67 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Kobe
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
1 dm, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—40 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—5 dms, American Lucoflex, Havre
4 kgs, R F Downing, London
POTASH SALTS—20 kgs, A Gusmar Inc, London
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—773 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
40 dms, Elbert & Co, London
89 dms, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Rotterdam
METABISULFITE—55 dms, Reipenberg Brewers Supplies, Havre
PERSULPHATE—50 dms, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—474 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
559 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,414 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
5,042 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—133 flks, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
14 flks, Carr Bros, Tampico
142 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
QUININE SULPHATE—6 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD—200 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—7 bls, National City Bank, Kingston
SESAME SEED—136 bgs, Atlantic Processing Mills Corp, Bombay
117 bgs, Richard J Spitz, Bombay
333 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
134 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—7 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Yokohama
15 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICHROMATE—200 cs, International Commodities Corp, Yokohama
CARBONATE—5,225 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
TALC—14,886 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND—63 bbls, Middleton & Co, Roseau
TANKAGE—2,196 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TARA POWDER—426 bgs, Salaverry
TEA FLUFF—144 chts, Maywood Chemical Works, London
WASTE—58 cs, Home & Colonial Inc, Rotterdam
2,288 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
THYMOL—4 cks, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Havre
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—126 dms, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, London
TUNU GUM—134 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cristobal
UREA—120 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Copenhagen
VANILLA BEANS—18 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Tandjong Priok
8 cks, Barclays Bank, Roseau
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
7 cs, Roseau
WOLFRAM ORE—428 bgs, Wah Chang Trading, Penang
1,975 bgs, Hare Corp, Singapore
WOOL GREASE—15 dms, Rotterdam
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—28 cs, F W Berk & Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

IRON OXIDE—1,540 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Rotterdam
200 bbls, Malaga
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
370 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,312 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp., Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, International Products Corp., Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, E M Sergeant, Hamburg
UMBER—911 bgs, J Lee Smith, Laranca

Boston

BONEMEAL—3,162 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—500 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—95 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Callao
562 pks, John Grovers, Buenaventura
33 bls, H Remis, Buenaventura
HOOF, HORN MEAL—1,561 bgs, Mearl Corp, Buenos Aires
HORNMEAL—1,020 bgs, Wessel Duval, Santos
MILK SUGAR—2,000 cs, J Hobson Co, Auckland
PEATMOSS—110 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,943 bgs, C M Loeb Rohades, Buenos Aires
3,825 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp., Buenos Aires
7,359 bgs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
2,980 bgs, Buenos Aires
TARTARIC ACID—221 bgs, W C Durfee Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—1,200 bgs, C H Whitzner, Antwerp

New Orleans

TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok

Norfolk

DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
UREA—628 bgs, Wm Stone & Co, London

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Durban
1,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
243 bgs, Norca Corp, Durban
1,019 bgs, First National Cincinnati
BONEBLACK—5,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alexandria
CASEIN—781 bgs, J H Schroder, Auckland
500 bgs, Bordeaux
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Bank of N F Fifth Ave, Fortaleza
786 dms, Woodward Dickerson, Bombay
305 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
CHROMITE—8,915 tons, E J Lavino, Masinloc
CRESYLIC ACID—90 dms, James E Fox, London
236 dms, Glasgow
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—100 cks, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
DIVI-DIVI—389 bgs, John H Faunce, Calcutta
FLUORSPAR—2,200 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Sawfelui de Giuxols
GYPSUM—6,131 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ILMENITE ORE—1,000 tons, Phila National Bank, Cochin
KAURI GUM—60 bgs, Brown Bros, Auckland
MANGANESE ORE — 700 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
9,770 tons, E J Lavino, Wizagapatam
MILK SUGAR—1,846 cs, J Hobson Co, Auckland
327 dms, National City Bank, Rotterdam
1,963 cs, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,269,691 gls, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Barahona
MUSTARD—1,450 ctrs, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
PEATMOSS—2,400 bls, Central Hanover Bank, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
380 bls, Carl Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
370 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
350 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
700 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
400 bls, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—242,915 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
824,673 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
390,284 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina al Ahmadi
120,085 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
123,744 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,067 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SIENNA—184 bbls, Leghorn
TANKAGE—1,020 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
TAR BASES—12 dms, Imperial Chemical Industries, London
VARNISH—14 cs, Bluefries, N Y Inc, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—560 bls, American Dyewood Corp, Durban
EXTRACT—506 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Durban
367 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Durban
ZINC CHLORIDE—20 dms, Phila National Bank, Antwerp

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—1,035 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Rosario
2,760 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
COPRA—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
EUCALYPTUS OIL—20 dms, E S & A Bank, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—120 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—10 cs, Mod Food Products Co, Kobe
MILK SUGAR—100 dms, Delrey International Co, Sydney
POLLACKLIVER OIL—120 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
PYROTECHNICS—1 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama
3,209 cs, L W Lloyd Co, Hongkong
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 14,755 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 76, August 27.

Adhesive, water resistant, 750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department, Rock Island, Ill., invitation 50, August 29.

Baking powder, 600 pounds, Army Quartermaster Corps, Fort Campbell, Ky., invitation 6, August 16.

Barium nitrate, 458,960 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Chicago, Ill., invitation 3B, August 16.

Calcium hypochlorite, 283,995 pounds, Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 46, August 30; 700 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Chloroacetophenone, 27,100 ponuds, Army Chemical Center, Dallas, Tex., invitation 7, August 20.

Cleaning compound, vapor, 45,000 pounds, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 502, August 24.

Colors in oil, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 5G-1202-B-R, August 17; Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation 5F-54, August 16.

Condiments, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., invitation 4, August 20; Army Quartermaster Corps, Fort Campbell, Ky., invitation 6, August 16; Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 63, September 4.

Copperas, 25 tons, Justice Department, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31PI-343, August 20.

Cream of tartar, 250 containers, Army Quartermaster Corps, Fort Campbell, Ky., invitation 6, August 16.

Cresolic disinfectant, 65,000 gallons, Marine Corps Quartermaster General, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 67, September 4.

Disinfectant, 69,984 containers, Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 58, September 4.

Drugs, various, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 41, August 21; invitation 29, August 21; invitation 60B, August 22; invitation 66, August 20; invitation 59, August 24; invitation 63, August 24; invitation 85, August 24; invitation 70, August 22; invitation 44, August 23; invitation 97N, August 20; veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation A-10, August 16.

Duplicating liquid, 2,142 gallons, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-55, August 20; 400 gallons, General Services Administration, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-34030, August 20.

Embalming preparations, Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 62, September 4; invitation 56, August 31.

Flavorings, Army Quartermaster Corps, Fort Campbell, Ky., invitation 6, August 16; lemon juice, powdered synthetic, 80,000 pounds, Chicago Quartermaster Depot, Chicago, Ill., invitation 46B, August 17.

Fuel, aircraft engine, JP-4, various deliveries as required from September 1 to December 31, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 7, August 17.

Gases, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen, helium-oxygen mixture, acetylene, as required from August 20 through June 30, Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, N. Y., invitation 2, August 17; acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, as required from September 1 through June 30, Army Engineers, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., invitation 3, August 24.

Hydrogen peroxide, 3,040 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 9402, September 4.

Ink, duplicating machine, 21,870 pounds, various deliveries, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, N. Y., invitation NY-1R-30348, August 20.

Insecticide, powder, 220,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 8359, August 21.

Iodine fuming fingerprint kits, 910, Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 72, September 6.

Iron Oxide, 82,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Chicago, Ill., invitation 3B, August 16.

Isopropyl alcohol, 6,490 gallons, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation A-10, August 16.

Kerosene, 3,000 gallons, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., August 15.

Laundry soda, 7,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Laundry sour and blue, 80-400 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation S-36, August 16.

Leather dressing, 21,288 gallons, Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 67, September 4.

Lubricating grease, 300 pounds, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 528, August 24; 7,925 pounds, invitation 527, August 24; 46,700 pounds, invitation 526, August 24.

Manganese dihydrogen phosphate, 4,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department, Rock Island, Ill., invitation 49, August 29.

Mercury, 300 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation A-10, August 16.

Methanol, 1,272 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation A-10, August 16.

Milk powder, 273,350 pounds, New York State Division of Standards and Purchase, Albany 1, N. Y., invitation 1560, September 20.

Molybdenum, 45 sheets, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., invitation B-2-244, August 17.

Naphthalene flakes, 1,200 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Paints, various, Federal Supply Service, Cleveland 1, Ohio, invitation CL-228, August 17; Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-46, August 20; invitation SF-54, August 16; Army Ordnance Department, Rock Island, Ill., invitation 55B, August 30; General Services Administration, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-33883, August 17; Veterans Administration, Oteen, N. C., invitation 34, August 23.

Pentachlorophenol concentrate, 103,345 gallons, Army Quartermaster Corps, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 56, August 30.

Plaster of Paris, 780 cans, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation D-9, August 16.

Putty, 1,250 pounds, General Services Administration, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-33883, August 17.

Pyribenzamine, 4,000 tablets, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., August 17.

Quicklime, 60 tons, Justice Department, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31PI-343, August 20.

Rock asphalt, 400 tons, Federal Supply Service, Kansas City, Mo., invitation 2S-KC-17172, August 17.

Shellac, 200 pounds, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., August 15.

Silicon, 82,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Chicago, Ill., invitation 3B, August 16.

Soap powder, 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 9346, August 29; automobile paste, 26,900 pounds, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 529, August 24; laundry, 11,460 pounds, compound, 12,720 pounds, General Services Administration, Dallas, Tex., invitation FW-16586, August 21.

Soda ash, 320 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Sodium bicarbonate, 4,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Sodium hypochlorite solution, 2,532 gallons, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, 19,585 pounds, U. S. Air Force, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla., invitation 43, August 16.

Sodium thiosulphate, 11,800 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Sulphur, 39,500 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Chicago, Ill., invitation 3B, August 16.

Sweeping compound, 70,000 pounds, General Services Administration, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-33805, August 20; as required during a six-month period, Atlanta, Ga., invitation AT-7046, August 20.

Thermite, 1,163,670 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Chicago, Ill., invitation 3B, August 16.

Trisodium phosphate, 25,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, San Francisco 11, Calif., invitation SF-65, August 21.

Turpentine, 800 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Cleveland 1, Ohio, invitation CL-228, August 17.

Wax, basepiate, 7,320 boxes, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation D-11, August 28; 2,400 boxes, invitation D-9, August 16.

Wax pencils, 648 dozen, Federal Supply Service, Cleveland 1, Ohio, invitation CL-266, August 23.

Wood preservative, 12,500 gallons, Army Quartermaster Corps, Memphis, Tenn., invitation 1, August 24.

Yeast, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Cleveland, Ohio, ordinance 928-51, August 17.

Zeolite regenerator, 40 tons, Justice Department, LaTuna, Tex., invitation 13-4317, August 21.

Trade Briefs

R. E. Buxton has been appointed a vice-president of the Coleman-Meadows-Pate Drug Company, Macon, Ga.

Walter Ennis has organized Walter Ennis Associates, a firm for merchandising household drug, health and cosmetic products, at 545 Fifth avenue, New York.

US Revenue Returns Increased during June

Collections of internal revenue during June totaled $6,191,978,665.56, as compared with $3,737,146,461.27 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	June 1951	June 1950
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed	$812,909.67	$621,649.40
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	77,635,675.25	110,046,635.34
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	12,164,893.75	11,309,653.12
Gasoline	52,379,412.46	46,430,029.93
Lubricating oils	10,518,841.91	10,991,595.64
Matches	468,847.43	561,716.50
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	241,547.41	263,341.60
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	773.57	1,478,253.54
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	3,104.29	2,208.21
Sugar	4,715,735.99	5,387,717.02
Toilet preparations, excise tax	8,622,275.02	8,136,742.66
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1,841,503.49	1,458,128.56

Diethyl Succinate Data Offered

A technical data sheet outlining the possibilities of diethyl succinate as a chemical intermediate for synthesis of ring compounds is available from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. The six-page bulletin describes several reactions of diethyl succinate culled from a survey of the literature, in addition to the formula and approximate properties of the chemical. Diethyl succinate is available from the company in pilot-plant quantities.

Standards Bureau Names Taylor Atomic Div. Chief

Dr. Lauriston S. Taylor has been appointed chief of the atomic and radiation physics division of the National Bureau of Standards, and coordinator of Atomic Energy Commission projects at NBS. Formerly assistant chief of the division and in charge of the radiation laboratory, he now will be responsible for the overall direction of research programs covering atomic and nuclear constants, electron physics, mass spectrometry, spectroscopy, radioactivity, x-rays, nucleonic instrumentation, high voltage generators and accelerators such as the betatron and synchrotron, and the evaluation of radiation hazards and protective measures.

Before coming to the bureau in 1927, Dr. Taylor served as a research fellow at Cornell University and worked briefly at the Bell Telephone Laboratories. In 1941 he was designated chief of the NBS x-ray section and, concurrently, chief of the field test section of the ordnance development division. From May, 1943, to January, 1946, he was chief of the operational research section for the Air Forces.

Chemo Puro Ten Years Old

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., is currently celebrating its tenth anniversary in the field of fine chemicals and intermediates. The company was founded in 1941 by P. C. Hereld, now its executive vice-president, and Dr. Hugo Bamberger, in whose German factory Mr. Hereld had served as an apprentice. The two men had left Germany in 1939. Martin Adler, who bought an interest in the new firm in 1942, is now principal owner and has served as president since Dr. Bamberger's death in 1949.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Stanley M. Jackson has been named technical consultant on food chemistry for W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

William T. Crowe has been appointed southern division sales manager for the Borden Company's grocery products division, succeeding Harold D. Decker, who has retired after thirty-five years of service.

Melvin C. Eaton, president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company and treasurer of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, is recovering from serious injuries received in an auto crash recently while enroute to his office.

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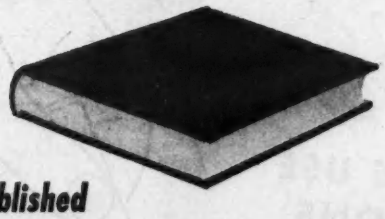

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USP Third Supplement Makes Many Revisions

The third supplement to USP XIV has been approved and is being printed. It will be distributed shortly, and its provisions will become effective January 1, 1952.

The supplement presents many important revisions, notably the change in official requirements with respect to the limit of the contents on multiple-dose containers, and the changes in the standardization and labeling of liver injection. The changes on multiple-dose containers are based on recommendations of the Joint Study Panel from the USP and NF and Contact Committees which have been released for several weeks. Among other innovations, definitions will be established for both single-dose and multiple-dose containers. These become important because a list of thirty-seven official USP injections will be restricted to single-dose containers. The supplement will include a similar list of products which may be packaged in multiple-dose containers if manufacturers so desire. In the latter case, the volume shall not exceed 30 cc. and an appropriate bacteriostatic agent shall be used unless specifically exempted.

To allow time to put these changes into practice the present postponement of the limit on the contents of multiple-dose containers is being extended from July 1 until the new provisions go into effect on January 1, 1952.

The change in liver injection is profound in that the long-familiar procedure requiring clinical assay for approval of the manufacturing process will be supplanted by a microbial assay of every lot of liver injection. This removes the latter from being in a class by itself to being treated as other pharmaceuticals subject to official specifications and requirements. The USP microbial assay for vitamin B_{12} activity in liver injection will become official as the culmination of many months of study on the part of a special study panel which directed an extensive collaborative assay in which almost the entire pharmaceutical industry was either a participant or actively interested.

Since chlorophenothane (DDT) meeting USP XIV specifications is still not available, the existing postponement of the standards will continue indefinitely. This applies also to benzyl benzoate chlorophenothane lotion.

The one new monograph addition to USP XIV by this supplement is the form of thiamine popularly known as thiamine mononitrate. This has been shown to have certain definite pharmaceutical advantages over thiamine hydrochloride which has been official for several years.

Cyanocobalamin will be added as a synonym to the official title for vitamin B_{12}. This change will introduce the accepted chemical name as a step toward eliminating as early as possible the confusion which has arisen because what is now known officially as vitamin B_{12} is actually only one of a family of vitamins of which several members appear to be equally active. On an international level the WHO subcommittee on nonproprietary names has adopted cyanocobalamin as the international nonproprietary name for the pure form of this important vitamin.

The monograph on citrated normal human plasma is extensively revised by this supplement and its title becomes simply "Normal Human Plasma." The rubric of the monograph is being changed to allow for present production practices.

Minor changes will be made in the assays or specifications of amphetamine sulphate, ascorbic acid, bishydroxycoumarin capsules, calcium chloride, chloramphenicol, dextrose, ephedrine hydrochloride capsules, ergonovine maleate injection, ergotamine tartrate injection, estradiol, heparin-sodium, iodine tincture, lactose, menadione-sodium bisulphite injections, several of the mercurial diuretics with respect to the test for mercury ion, pentaquine phosphate, liquid petrolatum, phenolsulphonphthalein injection, pilocarpine hydrochloride, piperocaine hydrochloride, and testosterone propionate injection.

The definition of synthetic oleovitamin D will be substantially changed to provide unequivocally for the use of noncrystalline forms of the vitamin derived by the activation of ergosterol and 7-dehydrocholesterol.

Changes in the sterility test for penicillin G potassium and sodium are being adopted. These are the two forms of penicillin which are not subject to precertification requirements for antibiotics exercised by the Food and Drug Administration. The new test is regarded as being more rigorous than that hitherto required by the administration and was worked out jointly between the representatives of the antibiotic manufacturers, FDA and the USP.

SK&F Appoints J. Klopfer Montreal Branch Sales Mgr.

John R. Klopfer has been named sales manager of the Canadian branch of Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation, Montreal. Formerly associated with the firm's American branch in Philadelphia, Mr. Klopfer succeeds Robert F. Daily, who recently became branch manager in Montreal. Mr. Klopfer joined Smith, Kline & French in 1948, and was transferred to the Montreal branch following its opening last fall.

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Tenn. Eastman Lodi, N.J., Distribution Depot Enlarged

Tennessee Eastman Company's Lodi, N. J., distribution center has been expanded to handle virtually all of the company's line of industrial chemicals and dyestuffs. Formerly, the Lodi establishment included sales offices and a service laboratory for dyestuffs plus several thousand square feet of warehouse space for drummed chemicals and dyes.

In order to provide more complete service to industry in the southern New England and the Middle Atlantic areas, warehouse space has been doubled and a tank farm constructed. The tank farm includes tankcar unloading facilities and drum and tankwagon loading stations.

Schering Names Two

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield and Union, N. J., has appointed Dr. George K. Hawkins to its clinical research division staff and Dr. Jeremiah A. Moynihan to its medical service staff.

Squibb Names Colgate to Post In Product Planning Division

The appointment of William B. Colgate as associate director in the division of product planning was announced August 6 by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. Mr. Colgate will head product planning work in connection with the research and development program for Squibb overseas companies.

Also announced, was the appointment of D. R. Zimmerman to succeed Mr. Colgate as director of sales training for Squibb. Mr. Zimmerman has been succeeded in his former capacity as manager of Squibb hospital and institutional sales by F. W. Nehring.

Synthetic Detergents Output Seen Sufficient at Present

The current production rate of synthetic detergents, 18 percent above that of 1950, is sufficient to meet present demands, but next year's requirements are expected to rise another 15 percent, the industry's advisory committee told the National Production Authority August 7.

With the notable exception of sulphuric acid, the supply picture of raw materials used in synthetic detergents is bright, NPA declared. There will be enough sodium phosphate unless there is an all-out war, the agency said. The supply of benzene, although tight, is sufficient now and increasing production promises further relief.

Regarding a rise in requirements next year, NPA said that there may not be enough sulphuric acid for this purpose, pointing out that the shortage is critical and that many other essential industries use sulphur and the acid. NPA reported that the synthetic detergents industry is now using 15,300 tons of sulphuric acid a month, 500 tons a month more than the 1950 rate of use, and that it may become necessary to curtail this rate in coming months.

Tarrant in OPS Post

assistant to Edward P. Morgan, assistant director in charge of enforcement for the Office of Price Stabilization.

Richard J. Tarrant has been appointed

Oil Firm Changes Name

M. J. & M. M. Consolidated Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif., has changed its corporate name to M. J. M. & M. Oil Company.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanicals was still reported to be conservative last week. Absence of substantial trading ruled in both the drug and the aromatic divisions of the market and the volume of trade experienced by sellers indicated that consumers were still trading on a hand-to-mouth basis, solely with a view to immediate needs when prompt deliveries were involved. A fair amount of selling of drug items on contract was reported, a strengthening element in a market which tended to yield to buyers' bids when it came to prompt deliveries of small quantities. The market index fell 0.8 point to 215.5.

The downward movement in drug items was not followed by all local dealers. Some sellers on spot continued to reduce prices sometimes in sympathy with their ability to replace to advantage from new crop stocks but possibly more often as a reflection of a demand which they said was so light as to stimulate a competitive approach to pricing, especially when responding to inquiries.

In the condimental division of the market, red peppers continued to provide feature interest. Practically all items had been raised in price in the previous week and some continued to climb in the period reviewed. All items were strong and reflected both better demand and the strength which a small domestic crop has given practically all imported red peppers. Black pepper was dull in demand but amazingly stable in price. White pepper was weak in keeping with pending arrival of lower cost goods. Aromatic seeds were relatively weak, being reported to be more so on spot than at the origins where decline had run to considerable length in recent weeks. Revival of a lively demand could turn prices upward without much difficulty.

Balsams

Fir—Oregon balsam moved in favor of buyers and ended last week on the basis of $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon. Canadian balsam held steady to firm under fair request and well maintained replacement cost.

Peru—Shortage has been relieved by recently rather substantial imports. Prices have felt the increase in supplies and by the end of last week they were lower at $2.05 to $2.40 per pound, depending on seller.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada — Peeling operations have made very fair progress and the increasing availability of new crop goods has led to a further easing of local quotations which, last week, were on the lower basis of 34c. to 36c. per pound, depending on seller and age of the bark offered.

White Pine—Excellent stocks have been acquired in the country and under conditions which have to this time permitted the maintenance of substantial stability with respect to prices named to consumers. Locally, values were very steady.

Beans

Vanilla—Prices were reasonably steady but the absence of normal demand continued to influence quotations and to make them subject to occasional shading. This purely local condition was in sharp contrast with the basic position in primary markets. Prices at the origins show resistance to buyers' bids and most dealers here felt values at the source of supply to be in very sensitive position. The feeling was that expansion in buying by the United States would, should it become substantial, be quickly reflected in rising prices for replacement operations. Goods abroad were held in firm hands. The low returns to the vanilla growers can well result in a reduction in the size of the next crop; other agricultural products show a more attractive financial return than vanilla beans yield its cultivators at present prices. Once more, dealers here emphasized the view that who buys vanilla at present prices has a safe purchase and one likely to be extremely advantageous once prices at the source get the support of buying.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Gentian root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Arrowroot, powdered, 5c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, light, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
red, Carolina longs, 1c. per lb.
Louisiana longs, 3c. per lb.
Haitian, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Cascara sagrada bark, 2c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 5c. per lb.
Karaya gum, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
Locustbean gum, 4c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, 2c. per lb.
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Snakeroot, Canada, 10c. per lb.
Squill root, white, whole, 2c. per lb.
Stillingia root, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, Belgian, 2c. per lb.
Yellow dock root, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton, rolls, select, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, futures, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Imidan, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Moroccan, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 20c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
215.5	216.3	219.5	184.9	186.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Chamomile — Prices were depressed once more and the Hungarian type of flowers was quoted as low as 55c. per pound. Furthermore, the supply seemed entirely adequate to meet the current volume of consumer needs.

Clover—Red clover was very firm in price, reflecting the total absence of weakness in primary markets of supply and the absence of substantial offering of the domestic article at the origin.

Gums

Aloe—Replacement offerings of Curacap and Cape aloe were still small. Also, shipments against contracts involving Cape gum have been badly delayed at the origin. Some local dealers have reflected the replacement cost situation in their spot quotations but others have not advanced quotations, possibly by reason of price ceiling limitations.

Karaya—Lack of demand has weakened the spot substantially and the No. 1 quality was sharply lowered to the basis of 55c. to 56c. per pound as a quotation; on a bid, even less might be accepted. The No. 2 quality was reduced to 48c. to 49c. but the No. 3 remained unchanged at 44c. to 45c.

Locustbean—With consuming outlets showing no signs of returning activity, the spot market for powdered material has weakened severely and quotations at the end of last week were at least as low at 40c. to 41c. per pound. This follows also the recent recessions in replacement costs named by agents for foreign shippers.

Herbs and Leaves

Broomtops—Several arrivals from the source have tended to ease the spot prices in moderate degree but open quotations last week failed to dip under the level set for spot goods recently.

Catnip—Present indications were that present quotations would probably be maintained for some time. At least, accumulation of new crop goods in the primary market has been insufficient to bring about any substantial movement in prics back toward their normal level.

Henbane—Competition was rather keen in some quarters on spot and a buyers' market appeared to be developing in such directions. Others took a more reserved view, however, and held prices while awaiting a revival of consumer operations.

Peppermint — Domestic leaves were lowered to 50c. to 52c. per pound. Foreign goods held unchanged on spot, reflecting

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Aug. 3

New York

Chillies, 2 lots, 181 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 112 bags: filthy.
Mace, 7 lots, 7 cases: filthy.
Mustard seed, 2 lots, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 10 lots, 274 bags: filthy.
Pepper, 100 bags: light berries.
Sage leaves, 25 bales: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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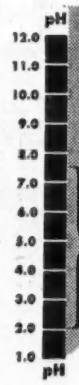

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what appears to be rather high replacement cost in Europe.

Passion Flower—Most suppliers think the domestic primary market has reached its low point for this year. No further concessions in the minimum of spot quotations seems likely at the present time. Export demand may change that view.

Sage—Demand was very poor but some expect that it will revive to normal volume, come the Fall months and the resumption of major activity by the sausage manufacturers. The spot market was supplied with some excellent quality leaves.

Witch Hazel—The future of values appeared to depend on the extent to which European buyers will contract for export parcels during the next several months. Primary market collection costs have held relatively high thus far this year.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Not much willingness to contract in Europe at prices most recently quoted on new crop goods was reported here last week. In fact, many consumers have been advised to hold off from buying in anticipation of a further recession in European quotations which have been already substantially reduced.

Grains of Paradise—The sharply lower prices recently set for spot goods did not induce an expansion in sales. However, it was said that less has been lately used in connection with the milling of pepper, there having been some official frowning on grains of paradise as a sophisticator of pure black pepper.

Irish Moss—Agents of French shippers indicated that importers in this market have not been disposed to buy much moss for shipment. Stocks now available on spot appeared to be caring very well for immediate requirements at 25c. to 30c. per pound for bleached material.

Roots

Aletris—Country prices have not weakened further and hence the spot market, while not at all active, seemed to be slightly firmer last week at $1.45 to $1.65 per pound. No over quantity has been collected in the primary market to this date.

Arrow—Some quarters asked 18c. per pound for spot deliveries of powdered material and the minimum of quotations was 16c., quoted by the principal supplier of the item. The higher price was a reflection of the replacement market position.

Belladonna—Considering the narrow market for this material, stocks on hand and to become available were believed to be more than sufficient to supply all requirements at attractive prices.

Gentian—Stocks have dwindled steadily because of the lack of substantial replacement operations in the foreign primary markets. Quotations were higher last week and a deal stronger because of the almost total absence of price competition locallly. Whole was quoted 18c. to 22c. per pound; ground, 22c. to 26c.; and powdered, 23c. to 27c.

Ipecac—All holders of spot goods were reserved in their offerings; available stocks were at low ebb and replacement was possible in moderate quantities and only at high, strongly maintained shipment quotations.

Sarsaparilla—Honduras root was down slightly to the basis of 38c. to 40c. per pound, and Mexican root was available also at a decline to 25c. to 26c. Domestic root was firmly maintained at the recent advance in prices.

Snake—Canada snake root was lower at 75c. to 80c. per pound as a spot quotation, a sign of a more competitive market having come with the greater availability of new crop root.

Squill—White root was shaded to 10c. to 12c. per pound. A tendency to shade was noted among those offering powdered root but open quotations were retained at 16c. to 18c.

Stillingia—Apparently some have replaced to better price advantage this year; at least, quotations were lowered considerably and the market was on the dull side at 30c. to 35c. per pound.

Valerian—Belgian root under competition yielded some of its recent price position; it ended last week at 30c. to 35c. per pound under a demand rarely in excess of jobbing size.

Seeds

Caraway.—Prices in all markets continued to ease. On spot, they were definitely lower at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound and subject to a bid which, in view of the limited demand, stood an excellent chance of being accepted.

Celery.—Price declines stopped. However, the market was not much steadier, mainly because of the limited demand.

Fennel.—Dark Czech fennel was 18c. to 19c. per pound. The light variety was up a fraction to the basis of 12½c. to 13c.

Fenugreek.—An inactive market failed to break prices that for Moroccan and Syrian seed generally stood on the basis of 7c. to 7½c. per pound for spot goods. California has not offered in this market for a long time; it is grown there as a cover crop in orange groves.

Poppy.—Czech seed was shaded to 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Dutch seed was slightly higher at 13c. to 13½c. Polish was down to 12c. to 12½c. Turkish held unchanged at 12c. to 12½c. It was said that foreign market and spot price declines had probably gone about as far as likely and that resumption of demand would change the recent course of spot and foreign values.

Spices

Cassia.—Most prices remained unchanged despite very small demand; they were kept in fair relation to replacement costs. However, Canton rolls were down slightly to 14½c. to 15c. per pound, and medium Saigon was shaded to 32c. to 33c.

Clove.—Spot prices continued to rise as stocks dropped. Madagascar spice went to 52c. to 53c. per pound and that from Zanzibar became 54c. to 55c.

Ginger.—For once, a week passed without a change in price. All varieties held to a steady position on spot. Also, there was a lack of change in the several primary markets.

Mace—No. 1 Siauw was lower at $1.18 to $1.20 per pound. Other varieties lacked further price development.

Nutmegs.—Price declines were extended. Buyers were mainly aloof. East Indian whole megs were down to 51c. to 52c. per pound while the splits went down to 50c. to 51c. West Indian megs were shaded to 40c. to 41c.

Pepper.—Sellers most often last week proposed business at $1.70 per pound for spot goods but the movement into buyers' hands was comparatively small. Considering the very small amount of business possible, prices showed almost amazing strength. Sellers found an element of potential price strength in the fact that July shipments to this country were about 400 tons—a comparatively small quantity. June shipments likewise were light. Therefore, should demand revive sharply, come the Fall months, a pinch on supplies would probably produce price reaction on spot, according to some sources.

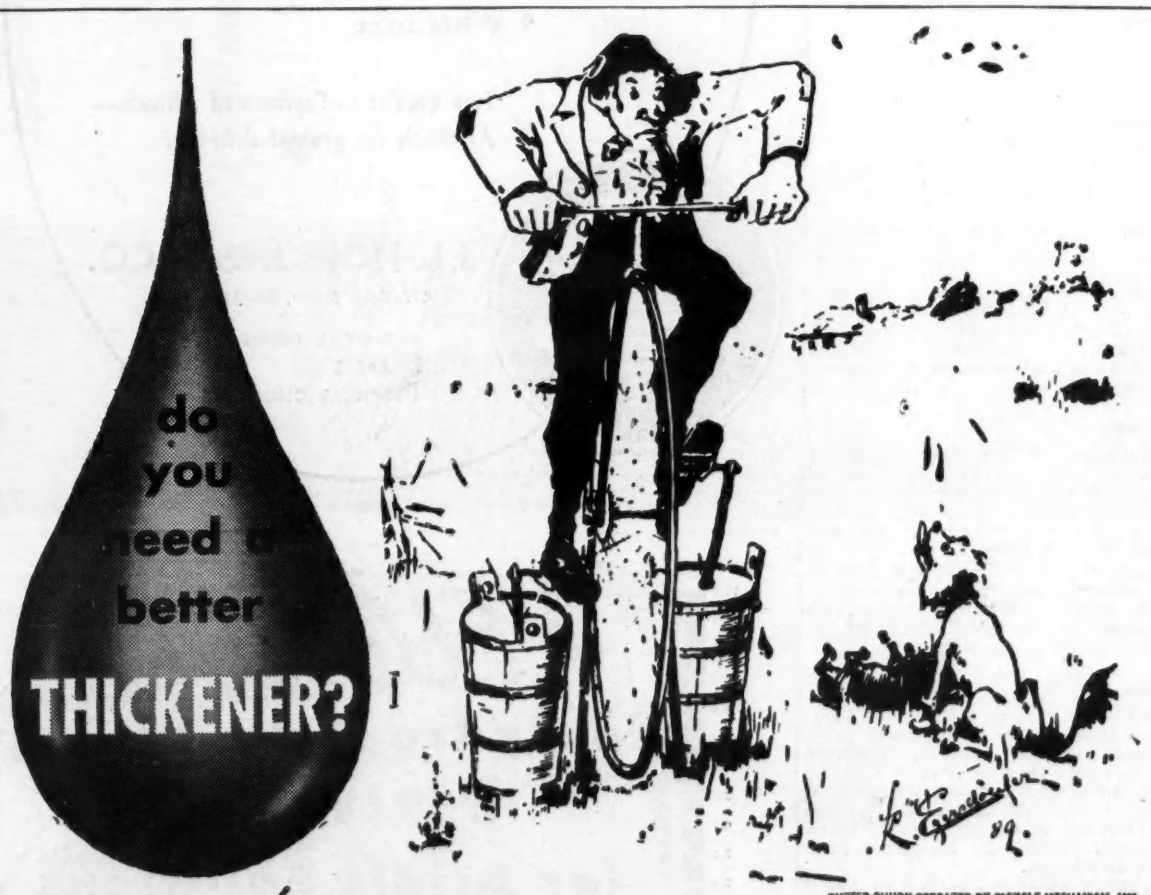
Red peppers continued to be featured for strength. The small quantity of domestic peppers likely to be available has aroused interest of buyers and sellers of imported chillies. The upward movement was less sensational than it was a week ago but the market was none the less strong. Carolina longs were higher at 26c. to 27c. per pound and Louisiana longs went up to 26c. to 26½c. Haitian peppers rose to 28c. to 29c. And the balance of the red pepper group strained toward higher levels.

White pepper was down to $2.55 per pound for spots and August arrivals were said to be available as low as $2.45 early in the week. Later, spot goods sold at $2.65.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows: Spot $1.73 to $1.75 per pound; September delivery, $1.73; October delivery, $1.72; November delivery, $1.72.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—Following are spot prices, per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles:—Anise, Chinese, star, 26c. Cassia, China, Honan, Yunnan, scraped, 19c.; broken, 18c.; unscraped, 17c.; broken, 16c.; Saigon, broken, 29c. Celery seed, French, 34c.; Indian, 28c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 34c.; No. 2, 31c.; No. 0000, 47c. Clove, Madagascar, 58c.; Zanzibar, 60c. Cumin seed, Indian, 24½c.; Iranian, 25c. Marjoram, French, 42c. Mustard seed, California, brown, 11c. Nutmeg, East India, 56c.; West India, 51c. Pepper, black, $1.71; white, $2.90. Poppy seed, Dutch, 14.8c. Sage, Dalmatian, 70c. Savory, French, 19c. Sweet basil, 85c. Thyme, French, 24c.



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Mining Industry Gets Special Priority Aid

Maintenance, repair and operating (MRO) supplies and minor capital additions for the mining industry may now be obtained with special priority assistance, the National Production Authority announced August 6. Until now the industry has obtained its MRO supplies through the use of DO-97 ratings as permitted by the former NPA regulation 4, and more recently under provisions of CMP Regulation 5, which superseded it.

The expanded priority assistance is authorized in a new order (M-78), which affects that portion of the mining industry under the Defense Minerals Administration. The order does not apply to the solid fuels, petroleum, uranium or natural gas segments of the industry. The order permits the mining industry to use the allotment symbol H-6 and the priority rating DO-H-6 to obtain limited quantities of controlled materials, as well as products and materials other than controlled materials for MRO use and for minor capital additions. Provisions of the new order are, in part, applicable to foreign producers of metals and minerals.

To use the priority assistance offered in the new order, a mining company must establish a base period. With certain exceptions, this basing period will be the calendar year 1950. A mining company may order MRO items and minor capital additions up to 120 percent of the base period on a calendar quarter basis. Where unusual production calls for a larger quota, application may be made to DMA for adjustment.

Tungsten, Molybdenum Int'l Distribution Policies Set

The tungsten-molybdenum committee of the International Materials Conference has released the text of a recommendation concerning the distribution of primary products of the metal in the third quarter (OPD, 7/16/51). The recommendation has been unanimously accepted by the members of the committee and will now be implemented. It reads as follows:—

"The committee recommends that the consumers of ores and concentrates should continue the policy of exporting a proportion of their consumption as primary products, in accordance with accepted trade patterns. It is recommended that the total quantities of primary products so exported should be approximately proportionate to the provision for the export of primary products included in each country's stated requirements.

"The proportion should be the same as that to which the country's total civilian requirements are being met in the plan of distribution for the third calendar quarter as finally approved by the governments concerned.

"The above policy is recommended as a stop-gap measure supplying to the third calendar quarter of 1951. The committee proposes to give further consideration to the problem of the distribution of primary products for subsequent periods."

Slab Zinc Allocations For August Published

Allocations of slab zinc for August, issued last week by the National Production Authority, are in some cases less than the permitted use of the metal for this month. NPA explained that in making the initial August allocations under order M-9, it was found necessary to require users of slab zinc to draw on their inventories in order to equalize the distribution of the limited available supply.

In cases where consumers had no inventory on hand, NPA felt that August allocations should be sufficient to provide for all rated orders and for part of their non-rated production.

Consumers of slab zinc are permitted to use up to 70 or 80 percent of their base period consumption, depending upon the grade of zinc used, in addition to the slab zinc needed to fill rated orders. In August, however, zinc distributed amounted to about 70,000 tons, whereas requests for allocations totaled more than twice that amount.

U. S. Rubber Elects Head

United States Rubber Company, New York, has elected H. E. Humphreys, jr., president of the company, to the additional office of chairman of the board, effective September 1. He will succeed Herbert E. Smith, chairman and former president, who will retire August 31 after twenty-eight years of service, but will continue as a director and member of the finance committee.

McNeil Names O'Leary

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed Dr. John F. O'Leary senior scientist in the department of pharmacology, division of medical sciences. In this capacity he will serve as a senior investigator in the research division of the company.

Trade Briefs

Dr. J. Mervin Rosenberger, vice-president and secretary of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., Philadelphia, has been named assistant director of health in charge of medical supplies of Philadelphia Civilian Defense.

Dr. Delmas K. Kitchen of Bristol Laboratories has been appointed to represent the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at the fifth general assembly of the World Medical Association, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, September 15 to 20.

C

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GUM GHATTI
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
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WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIERS OF VANILLIN

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Xylol, petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c.l per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island... lb. .32 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls. ..... lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb .0141 - .0250
l.c.l., works lb .0166 - .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb .04¾ - —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb .0185 - .0210
synth. bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .09¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ - .03¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. ..... lb. .21 - .22
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb 28 - 30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls. ... oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works ... lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls. dms. works. lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
tech., rubbermakers' bgs., works. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms. ..... lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs. works ..... lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Zinc hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .21¼ - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls. ..... lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis ..... lb. .17½ - —
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .29¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17⅛ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17⅛ - —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls ..... lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1180 - .1360
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1220 - .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works lb. .26¼ - —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½ - —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .44½ - —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. .45 - .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .59½ - —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works. lb. 35¼ - —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - .03¾
10 tons, works ..... lb. .03½ - .04
5 tons, works ..... lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .04¼ - .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04½ - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .05¼ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .05¾ - .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12½ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .13 - .17

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The midsummer slump continued to prevail in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market as dealers reported small trading of all except the citrous oils. The lull in trading has allowed dealers to build up stocks of many items which were tight and scarce for many months. However, many materials were still awaited from the summer's new crops. Pricewise, all changes made last week were in a downward direction. Many of them were merely attempts to stimulate buying interest at this time. This was particularly true of such quiet items as amyris, erigeron, garlic, mace and rue oils. Cedarleaf oil moved down under the influence of new crop material. Dillweed oil could be had at very easy prices and Italian lemon oil ranged widely, the poorer qualities being offered at lower prices. Ginger and petitgrain oils were slightly lower, although stocks were not too large. Grapefruit oil took an inexplicable drop in price. Citral and alpha ionone were more favorably quoted, reflecting the improved lemongrass oil situation. The price index stood at 218.3, a decline of 1.6 points.

Reports from the country, according to the trade, have indicated that most essential oil crops have weathered well and a good yield was expected in such materials as dillweed, sassafras, wormwood and sweet birch oils. Domestic citrous oils continued to come to market at a steady rate, but consumers bought all that was available. A slackening of this demand was expected as the summer progressed, according to observers.

Information received from France showed that the price scale to be paid for jasmine and tuberose flowers have been set for this season. The price has been set according to the yield of flowers. A recent hail storm did some damage to the crop and producers expected a smaller yield than in 1949 and 1950. The price of the flowers will include an additional payment depending upon the difference between this year's yield and those of the past two years. The final price will be known by October 15.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Amyris oil, 10c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, 35c. per lb.
Citral, 35c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 20c. per lb.
Erigeron oil, 25c. per lb.
Garlic oil, 25c. per oz.
Ginger oil, $1 per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 25c. per lb.
Ionone, alpha, 45c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 25c. per lb.
Mace oil, 5c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 15c. per lb.
Rue oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
218.3	219.9	221.0	132.7	150.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Amyris—One offer of this oil was made at a price of $1.65 per pound last week. This was a drop of 10c. from the last previous minimum. Elsewhere, it could be had up to $2 a pound. Since an affidavit is required by the government to indicate the use to which the oil will be put, few dealers care to hold large stocks. Only small amounts are used at any time.

Anise—The spot market remained rather unsettled, reflecting the Far Eastern situation, which has not yet taken a firm direction. Until the present time replacements have been virtually unobtainable and this condition may be expected to continue at least until an end is brought to the strife in Korea. Only the fact that buying interest has been lacking has made it possible for dealers to continue to offer the oil at the steady prices of $1.80 to $2.60 per pound.

Apricot Kernel — New crop oil was offered in good quantity and the price remained steady and fairly easy. One dealer quoted the oil at the recently reduced level of 45c. per pound. Others held it a bit higher, ranging to 65c. a pound. Demand was small.

Bay—Prices at the source continued to be very strong with the result that spot quotations were mainly high. However, ceilings and reasonably good stocks have allowed some dealers to continue to offer the oil at steady prices. Quotations ranged from a single offer at $1.75 per pound for the 50-55 percent oil to as high as $2.10 a pound for the 55-60 percent grade. Buying interest was limited and stocks appeared to be adequate to meet all demand.

Cananga—For a long while there were no offers obtainable from the origin and spot stocks grew very scarce. In recent weeks, bids have come again, but at costs which dealers felt were exorbitant. Small quantities have been brought to this market, however, and these were offered at high levels, ranging as high as $14.15 per pound for the native oil and $16.15 for the rectified item. A few offers of old stock remained at slightly lower prices.

Cassia—Quotations on the spot market ranged from a low of $5 to as much as $7 per pound. Since stocks have been limited for some time past, this market has not reacted as sensitively to the ever-changing Far Eastern situation as has anise oil. No replacements have been received for the past few months and none were to be expected unless the Korean war is brought to a peaceful conclusion.

Cedarleaf—As was anticipated by the trade the previous week, this oil weakened with the coming of the new crop. Last week saw a decline of 35c. per pound in the minimum quotation, which placed the market at $2.90 to $3.75 a pound. It would appear that the present crop has been quite successful and good quantities of oil may be expected at easier price levels for a while to come.

Citronella—Ceylon oil was fairly stable at prices of $1.60 to $2.40 a pound, where it has been for the past several weeks. Supplies were good and buying interest steady. Somewhat weaker was the Java-type oil. According to the trade, this material was being quoted at a wide range of prices, with the Formosan variety appearing to be quite weak. Spot quotations for this material stood at $1.40 to $2.40 a pound. It was reported that the Formosan government was buying up stocks of oil in order to support the price.

Dillweed—Ample spot stocks have made it possible for some suppliers to reduce the price of this oil to a new low of $4 per pound. This placed the item at a more reasonable price than any in a number of years. There did not seem to be the large demand, which there normally is at this time of the year. New crop material was imminent and a continued large supply was expected.

Erigeron—Generally quite stable in price, this material was offered at a reduction of 25c. per pound last week. It was available at $6.50 to $7.50 per pound. Of limited interest to the trade, the supplies appeared to be adequate for all requirements.

Garlic—While there has been no real change in the supply situation of this item, one dealer could offer it at the reduced price of $7 per ounce. Elsewhere, quotations remained steady, ranging to $8 an ounce. Since this high-priced oil has only a limited market, the supplies could cover all the needs of the industry.

Ginger—A drop of $1 per pound was made in the price of this oil last week. This resulted in a market price range of $21 to $23.50 per pound. Stocks, while not large, were comfortable and there was a steady call for the oil. From time to time new offers have come from the origin at steady prices.

Grapefruit—Rather surprising was a drop of 25c. per pound in the minimum quotation of this oil last week, making for a low of $1.75 a pound. Throughout the market, the material remained extremely tight and other quotations ranged as high as $2.85 a pound. The heavy demand has been reported to be easing off a bit.

Hemlock—New crop was beginning to be felt and offers were again being made in the country. According to the trade, the prices being asked by distillers were down a bit, but remained higher than the price ceilings held by most handlers. On spot, there was still some carryover at prices of $2.50 to $3.15 per pound.

Juniper—Offers have continued to come from abroad at prices which would allow a continuation of the spot market quotations as they have been for the past several months. The NF quality oil could be found at $2.75 to $4 per pound and the twice-rectified item at $3.60 to $7 a pound. Juniper tar, or cade oil, was freely offered at prices of 42c. to 65c. a pound.

Lemon—Replacements of Californian oil continued to come to the local market slowly but steadily and the spot price was firm at $5 per pound throughout the market. Dealers reported a slight slackening in the heavy demand of the past few

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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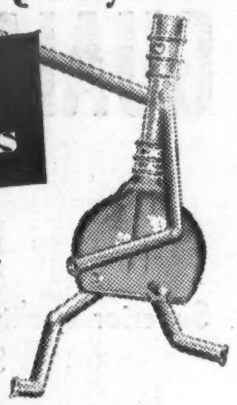

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weeks. This should help to build up the stocks of dealers for the remainder of the year. Messina oil was fairly easy in supply. New material came to market from time to time and prices ranged very widely, from $4.50 to $8.20 per pound, depending upon quality and brand name.

Lemongrass—This market was still in an unsettled state. There was promise of large quantities to come from India, but only part has arrived thus far. Recently, prices at the origin moved higher, but this was felt to be a temporary move. On the spot market, the supplies were still fairly tight, most of the new material having been taken up by producers of the many important derivatives. Prices were firm, ranging from a single offer at $3.40 to $4.25 per pound.

Lime—Claims of a poor crop in Mexico have resulted in offers of very limited amounts of oil from that source at rather high prices. On the spot market, the range of prices expanded upward, putting the market at $7.60 to $8.60 a pound. West Indian oil was similarly firmer at the origin and prices of distilled oil were high at $7.75 to $9.25 a pound on spot. There were some small quantities of old stock still available at lower ceiling prices in some quarters. The demand has kept up and seemed to exceed the available supply.

Mace—A slight reduction of 5c. per pound was made in the minimum spot quotation of this oil. This placed the market at $4.50 to $6 a pound. Supplies were steadily available but the demand was light.

Mandarin—Hardly any oil was to be had on the spot market and shippers, both domestic and Italian, quoted the limited quantities available at prices too high for dealers, who were still limited by their price ceilings. Since the call for these oils was quite small, there was not too much of a problem involved.

Nutmeg—Spice prices seem to have softened to some extent. However, dealers claimed that the quantities of spice available to distillers was not large. Supplies of this oil have been rather good and prices have maintained much stability.

Orange—No change has been noted in the market of this citrous oil. The demand has continued to be quite active, although a slackening was expected in a short time as the summer season draws to a close. Replacements continued to come to market in steady quantities, but the demand has kept up with the supply. Californian oil continued to bear the major portion of the burden of supplying consumers, with only small quantities of Floridian oil available. The former was priced between $2.55 and $2.75 a pound, as to producer, and the latter held at $2.55 to $2.80 a pound. Very little Italian oil could be found on spot and only few offers were made from that source.

Palmarosa—Prices remained stable at $8 to $9 per pound. Normally used in large volume in compounding, there has been only small demand for the oil recently. Stocks seemed to be adequate to meet all requirements.

Peppermint—There have been no further developments in the mint oil situation. Most recent reports from the country have indicated that the crop should be fairly good. However, dealers reported last week that shippers have been taking a firmer stand on prices. The spot market was steady with all inquiries being met comfortably.

Petitgrain—It was possible to obtain this oil at $3.40 per pound on spot. This was a decline of 15c. per pound in the minimum quotation. Elsewhere in the market, prices ranged to $3.95 a pound. Observers believed that the price could not be reduced much below the present level because of the price floor placed upon the exported oil by the Paraguayan government. Purchasers of the oil from abroad have met with much difficulty in obtaining the material directly from the source. Much of the oil has come through other South American countries, sometimes at prices below the official export quotation.

Rue—A price of $2.75 a pound was quoted for this small item last week. This was a decline of 25c. from the last previous minimum. Other quotations were made up to $3.10 a pound. The limited quantities available were adequate for the needs of the industry.

Sassafras—One dealer quoted the artificial oil at 75c. per pound. More generally, however, the price was a bit higher

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at 80c. per pound. Recent offers from Japan have made it apparent that the market would be firmer and that prices might move still higher. Only very small stocks were available on the spot market, but replacements were reportedly in the offing. Report on the new crop of the domestic natural oil seemed to indicate that the crop has been favorable and that the market should be easy.

Snakeroot—One dealer continued to offer small quantities of this oil at $31 a pound. Based on the advanced cost of production, other quotations were made up to $40 a pound. Stocks were limited and were not expected to be much improved by new crop material. Demand rose occasionally, but supplies seemed to be sufficient to meet all inquiries.

Spearmint—Despite the recent reports of a good crop presently being grown, dealers reported shippers to be holding remaining carryover stocks at rather firm prices. However, good spot stocks have helped to keep the market price steady. It was possible to obtain this oil between $5.25 and $6.25 a pound.

Wormseed—There was still no change in the tight position of this oil. If producers had any carryover stocks, they were holding on to them very firmly. The spot market rose to as high as $9 a pound, but a small quantity was still priced at a ceiling of $7.85 by one supplier. It will be at least another month or so before the new crop becomes available and there has been no indication, as yet, concerning the yield expected.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzophenone—While this material was not abundant, producers reported it to be reasonably available. There were still shortages in the raw materials, which hindered production to some extent. The market price was steady at $1.45 to $1.70 per pound, depending upon producer and quantity.

Citral—The recent arrivals of lemongrass oil at favorable prices has made it possible for manufacturers of this derivative to resume production and has also resulted in a reduction in the market price. The article was available at $7.75 a pound, a decline of 35c. per pound in the lowest quotation. Other quotations ranged to $9.30 a pound. More oil was expected within the next few months and it was believed that this material would continue to be easy.

Eugenol — In some places, production of this material has been curtailed for lack of the necessary clove buds. Prices for the spice have risen to a point where the derivative would cost more than the ceiling prices held by producers. Where the aromatic is made from leaves, production continued at a slow rate. Prices were unchanged at $3.45 to $4.25 a pound, but very little was available at any of these prices.

Hydroxycitronellal — Good supplies of citronella oil at reasonable prices has made it possible for makers of this aromatic to offer it rather freely. Prices remained at the lower level established last month, ranging from $8.75 to $9.10 a pound.

Ionones—Last week brought a reduction of 45c. per pound in the minimum quotation of the alpha ionone. This placed the market at $8.15 to $17 a pound. The replenishment of the lemongrass oil stocks at lower cost has made the resumption of production possible. More oil was expected and it was believed that these aromatics should show more improvement in the near future. The beta and methyl ionones were unchanged in price at this time.

Vanillin—All types remained tight and unchanged in price. The guaiacol derivative was being made in limited quantities and continued to be sold on allocation to contract customers. One producer of the eugenol derivative has curtailed production because of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary raw materials. Another manufacturer reported having a fairly good stock but at a higher price. Material made from lignin remained limited, production being slow but steady.

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., Opens Two New Sales Offices

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has announced the opening of sales offices in Baltimore, Md., and Minneapolis, Minn.

William Peacock, formerly a member of the D&O Philadelphia sales force, has taken over the Baltimore territory and office which is located in the Mathieson Building, at Baltimore and Light streets. The Minneapolis representative is William Arko. He has made his headquarters in Minneapolis and his territory includes all of Minnesota and part of Wisconsin.

Andrew Damko, has joined the sales staff of the company's Chicago office. Mr. Damko will specialize in flavors, a field in which he has had considerable experience throught five years of association with the soft drink industry.

Neumann-Buslee & Wolfe Installed in New Quarters

Neumann-Buslee & Wolfe, Inc., is now located in its new building at 5800 Northwest highway, Chicago 31. The new telephone number is ROdney 3-1130. The building is said to embody the latest in equipment and straight line operation, greatly expanding the company's production of imitation flavors, aromatics and citrus concentrates. Neumann-Buslee & Wolfe has purchased sufficient adjoining space to enable further expansion and development.

Polarome Manufacturing Co. Formed by William O. Bruell

William O. Bruell has formed Polarome Manufacturing Company at 73 Sullivan street, New York. The telephone number is COrtlandt 7-2092. Mr. Bruell terminated his association with Centflor Manufacturing Company August 1, with which he had been connected as an active partner since 1941. Polarome will handle a line of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfume bases and flavors.

Drums, Barrels Offered by US

Among surplus material offered for sale by the Salvage Office, Belle Mead General Depot, Somerville, N. J., under sales invitation S-6 are listed 3,095 steel drums, 4,400 5-gallon steel drums and 1,500 5-gallon steel cans. Bids will be taken up to August 16.

The Property Disposal Office, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., is offering, among other things, 1,000 wood barrels under sales invitation S-2, on which it will take bids up to August 21.

Trade Briefs

Jean de Laire of Fabriques de Laire, Paris, has been appointed official French delegate to the World Chemical Conclave, which opens September 2 in New York.

Bert T. Mull, director of trade relations for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been named visiting professor of pharmacy administration at Butler University for the coming term.

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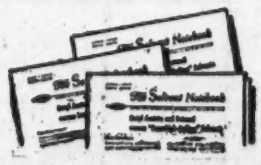

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Orange grades of shellac saw downward adjustments of 1 cent last week. White Italian bentonite, which had been cut off at the start of World War II, was again being offered, it was announced. Sufficient amounts were being landed to accommodate the present market. The demand was reported to be satisfactory for the high gel and about fair for the low gel. Vermilion red was lower by 2 cents at the end of the week.

Dry colors continued tight as far as the supply was concerned and the demand held at the strong levels of the recent past. Lead and zinc pigments continued to reflect the condition of their metals. Both were in a good position on demand although the supply remained tight.

A 2 cents reduction in liquid urea-formaldehyde adhesive resin was announced during the week. The light grades of cumarindenes were reported tight, but there was some easing in the dark grades. The very dark grades were reported still oversold.

The market for gums was about what it had been although there was optimism that the coming cooler weather, coupled with the fact that inventories in the hands of consumers are thought to be light, will probably bring with it an increase in consumption. The market in the East appeared firm although it was not easy for the trade here to get a line on price trends abroad. Supply was said to be sufficient at the source and in a pretty good condition here, although some grades were better than others. Casein held on price and the demand continued at the low rate that had been apparent recently.

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—In the first six months of 1951, total production and shipments of carbon black increased 28 and 11 percent respectively over the comparable period in 1950, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of contact black decreased 4 percent. Total stocks increased nearly 11 million pounds in the first half of the current year. Daily average exports in May decreased 21 percent from April, 1951.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1951....	84,689,000	52,796,000	137,485,000
May, 1951....	83,750,000	54,846,000	138,596,000
June, 1950....	60,953,000	49,066,000	110,019,000
Jan.-June, 1951	475,527,000	322,164,000	797,691,000
Jan.-June, 1950	330,404,000	294,168,000	624,562,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1951....	85,437,000	52,538,000	137,975,000
May, 1951....	83,757,000	57,635,000	141,392,000
June, 1950....	73,885,000	53,392,000	127,277,000
Jan.-June, 1951	472,145,000	314,801,000	786,946,000
Jan.-June, 1950	385,090,000	327,461,000	710,541,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1951....	25,233,000	72,677,000	97,910,000
May, 1951....	25,981,000	72,419,000	98,400,000
June, 1950....	42,280,000	84,279,000	126,559,000
Jan.-June, 1951	25,233,000	72,677,000	97,910,000
Jan.-June, 1950	42,280,000	84,279,000	126,559,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1951....	[2].....	[2].....	[2].....
May, 1951....	11,218,000	26,580,000	37,798,000
June, 1950....	13,892,000	23,581,000	37,473,000
Jan.-June, 1951	66,667,000	129,883,000	196,550,000
Jan.-June, 1950	[3]53,441,000	[3]111,589,000	[3]165,030,000

[1] From records of Department of Commerce.
[2] Not available.
[3] Revised.

Dry Colors—No particular change was evident here last week as far as the supply and demand were concerned. The former held to its tight position while the latter continued on the heavy side.

Lead Pigments—The situation in the metal was still having its effect on the market for the pigments last week. Prices held at previously established levels while the supply continued tight and demand was heavy.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—The market for this item continued its downward trend last week, with a reduction of 2c. announced. This made the listing $3.68 a pound.

Zinc Pigments—There was no change apparent in the market for these materials last week. Prices continued at established levels while the supply was as tight as it had been and the demand as strong. The market for the pigments was still dominated by conditions affecting the metal.

Fillers and Extenders

Bentonite—Announcement was made last week that white Italian material was available again on this market. The supply had been curtailed with the start of World War II. Sufficient amounts were being brought in to accommodate the current inquiry. The demand at the present time was reported to be at a satisfactory level for the high gel although it was only about fair for the low gel. The item finds use in the following materials:—pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, soaps, water paints, adhesives, abrasives, printing inks, pigments, colors, paper coatings, rubber and textiles. All of these industries were said to be taking a share of the material.

The prices are:—high gel, bags, works, less carload, $71.40 in ton lots and $68.90 in five ton lots, and $57 in ten ton lots, ex dock. The prices on low gel are:—bags, works, less carload, $69.70 in ton lots and $67.20 in five ton lots, and $55 in ten ton lots, ex dock.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, G to X, 19c. per 100 lbs.
New York, B—X, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, No. 2, superfine, TN, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	176.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Natural Resins

The market for gums did not show any considerable change during the past week, although it was heard that there was some pickup in the demand evident. It was reportedly not very considerable, but it was said that things appeared better and that the outlook for future business was somewhat brighter. The coming of cool weather, it was said, would probably have something to do with the anticipated increase in inquiry. Added to that was the fact that inventories are probably fairly low at this time and they would probably have to be replenished. There has not been any considerable amount of buying done in the last four to six months, it was pointed out. Trade circles in this country were not encountering any difficulties with shipping, although it was not an easy thing for them to get an accurate line on price trends at the source. Things in the East seemed pretty firm and how the market would go was not easy to determine. It was reported that there was a good supply at the source and supply in this country was in a pretty good condition, although there were some grades that were better than others. Producers at the source were competing for labor because of the good markets for rubber and tin.

Shellac—Prices on the orange grades were adjusted downwards by 1c. per pound last week, although it was emphasized that this was more a move towards lining up prices with current market conditions than it was an actual reduction. The price listings, it was said, had probably been a little high for the current market. The demand was variously reported as steady, quiet and spotty. Part of the reason was the season. Painting operations are not at a high point at this time of year and that accounted for some lack of interest. Other industrial demand was off somewhat as a result of the vacation shutdowns in many of the consuming industries. Producers agreed, however, that the end of this month or the early part of the coming month would probably see some increase in the inquiry, resulting from the re-opening of consuming plants and the stepup in painting operations. One source stated that it had already begun to notice some increase in inquiry, while another said that inventories in the hands of consumers appeared to be low at this time and that that was a healthy sign for increases in the demand.

The Indian market was going along about as it had been. Things appeared pretty steady there in spite of the fact the purchasers in this country were not taking any considerable amounts of goods. The market there was probably holding, it was said, because of the demand from other countries. The revisions in price last week established the orange grades at the following levels:—Lemon No. 1, 57c. to 58c.; Lemon No. 2, 55c. to 56c.; Superfine, 53c. to 54c. and TN, 51c. to 52c.

Total exports of shellac and seedlac from India during the month of June, 1951, amounted to 50,549 packages, or 8,290,036 pounds. During the month of June, 1950, 19,873 packages, or 3,259,172 pounds were exported. The breakdown of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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shipments, in packages, to various sources is shown in the following table:—

Shellac

	Packages*	
	1951	1950
United States	6,770	3,872
United Kingdom	11,900	3,030
Continent	14,499	1,834
Others	3,441	2,122
Total	36,610	10,858

Seedlac

	Packages*	
	1951	1950
United States	4,915	4,590
United Kingdom	3,460	1,255
Continent	5,434	2,551
Others	130	619
Total	13,939	9,015

* Package equals 164 pounds.

Synthetic Resins

One producer announced a price reduction of 2c. per pound on liquid urea-formaldehyde adhesive resin recently. Cumar-indenes were reported tight on the light grades. There was some softening in the dark grades, but the very dark grades were still in an oversold position.

The long-range outlook for the phenol formaldehyde resin and moulding powder industry is good because of ever-increasing demands for the product and growing production of raw materials from which it is made, but the short-range situation is beset by many production and material problems, according to the National Production Authority and the industry's advisory committee.

One of the current problems, industry members said, is the impact of defense-rated orders under the Controlled Materials Plan. One producer said rated orders had increased to such an extent that they would require more than 80 percent of its present production of molding materials. Others also indicated heavy and growing demands.

NPA said it was planning action to relieve this condition and was considering an order which would remove chemicals from all defense-rated orders except those of the military, the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. There is some need, too, for certain types of tank cars which the industry uses to ship its products, the committee said.

Benzol was reported almost matching the demand, helped by an annual importation rate of about 50 million gallons. Although phenol is in heavy request, production is expected to increase from a 343 million pound capacity at the first of this year to 520 million pounds by the end of 1953. Formaldehyde requirements for resin production last year were estimated at 300 million pounds. NPA said that by the end of 1953 they would increase to 425 million. Production for all purposes is being increased, but NPA said the supply would still be about 15 percent below total demand by the end of 1953.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate—The price structure continued unchanged last week as the demand held at the high levels of the recent past and the supply continued tight. The petroleum material was said to be slightly tighter than the coaltar.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The prices of domestic as well as Argentine material were unchanged last week. Neither was in a strong demand position and both were being affected by offers of material from Europe. The Argentine last year exported about 41,000,000 pounds to the United States although this year it was expected that the exports would amount to only about 30,000,000 to possibly 32,000,000 pounds. The reason for this, it was said, was the fact that the United States is not purchasing as heavily and that there is competition coming from Europe. French material, which had been fluctuating somewhat recently as a result of the ups and downs of demand from other European countries was reported to be available last week at 29¼c., duty paid. This was for September shipment. England and Germany, it was said, were not buying French at the high

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levels that they had been recently. One producer of domestic casein estimated that the production in this country this year would be 15 percent and possibly 20 percent more than it was a year ago. June, it was reported, was 23 percent over the production of the comparable month last year. The July figures were not available as of last week.

Dry casein production and stocks for June were at the highest levels for the month in several years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Output for June was 3,500,000 pounds, the highest for the month since 1947, up 35 percent from a year earlier, and 12 percent from the five-year June average. During the first half of 1951, production totaled 13,455,000 pounds, a gain of 23 percent from the first half of 1950 and 12 percent from the average of the corresponding periods during 1945-49.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein at the end of June were 5,700,000 pounds, the highest for the date since 1945, up 49 percent from a year earlier, and 39 percent from the five-year average for the date. Stocks on hand for June 30 for the eleven years of record vary from 2,950,000 pounds in 1947 to 14,741,000 pounds in 1942.

Production

	1945-49 average	1950	1951
January	1,152,000	1,126,000	1,200,000
February	1,233,000	1,100,000	1,365,000
March	1,590,000	1,500,000	1,840,000
April	2,307,000	2,140,000	2,250,000
May	2,851,000	2,350,000	3,300,000
June	3,117,000	2,600,000	3,500,000
Total	11,980,000	10,950,000	13,455,000

Stocks Held by Driers at End of Month

	1945-49 average	1950	1951
January	2,528,000	1,325,000	1,575,000
February	2,448,000	1,525,000	1,760,000
March	2,209,000	1,760,000	2,225,000
April	2,803,000	2,350,000	3,300,000
May	3,682,000	2,925,000	3,945,000
June	4,090,000	3,820,000	5,700,000

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended August 10 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex Friday
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.30	$10.05
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.30	10.05
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.30	10.05
F	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.30	10.05
G	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.30	10.05
H	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.30	10.05
I	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.30	10.05
K	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.30	10.05
M	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.30	10.05
N	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.30	10.05
WG	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.35	10.05
WW	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.45	10.15
X	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.10	8.10	9.45	10.15
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	...	...	100	...	
Receipts	873	1,804	536	303	18		
Shipments	...	...	...	1	4,728		
Stocks	22,275	24,079	24,615	24,918	20,208		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b.				gal. (7 lbs.).	.77
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse				gal. (7 lbs.).	.88
	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.67⅝	.67¼	.67¼	.67¼	.67¼
Sales, bbls	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls	93	104	449	...	433
Shipments, bbls	62	189	151	30	153
Stocks, bbls	3,324	3,239	3,537	3,507	3,787

Cyanamid Reassigns Three To Arizona Chemical Posts

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has assigned three of its executives to management functions of the Arizona Chemical Company. They are:—Dr. R. C. Swain, Cyanamid's vice-president in charge of research, who will supervise Arizona's research and process development; E. D. Powers, vice-president in charge of production, who will supervise all of Arizona's manufacturing activities, and Dr. D. H. W. Felch, chief engineer, who will direct all engineering activities of the Arizona company. The three men will retain their Cyanamid posts.

Arizona Chemical Company, owned jointly by Cyanamid and the International Paper Company, converts byproducts of International's southern kraft division into crude tall oil, refined grades of alphapinene, and betapinene. The appointments follow a recent major expansion of Arizona activities to include distillation of the crude tall oil into rosin, fatty acids and refined tall oil.

F. M. Fargo will continue as president of the company, J. F. Fredriksson as vice-president and general manager, and A. Scharwachter will remain in charge of sales.

Trade Briefs

Raker Paint Factory has been opened at a new location at 6-8 Westover plaza, Binghamton, N. Y.

Alfred R. LaCasse, of the General Electric Company's chemical division, has been named general foreman at the G-E "Glyptal" alkyd resin plant in Schenectady, N. Y.

Plaskon Division Sales Directorship to C. Ellis

Carleton Ellis, jr., has been named director of sales of the Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Ellis has been in the synthetic resin field for twenty years, eighteen years of that time with Plaskon. He has served with Plaskon successively as zone manager of the Chicago sales office, manager of the new products division, Washington representative during World War II, director of purchases and, most recently, as manager of coating resin operations.

As director of sales, Mr. Ellis will be responsible for sales and promotional activities on all products. His new position includes duties of general sales manager, from which post Whiting N. Shepard recently resigned.

Buffalo Paint Club to Golf

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its next golf tournament August 14 at the Cherry Hill Country Club in Canada. Dinner is set for 7 p. m.

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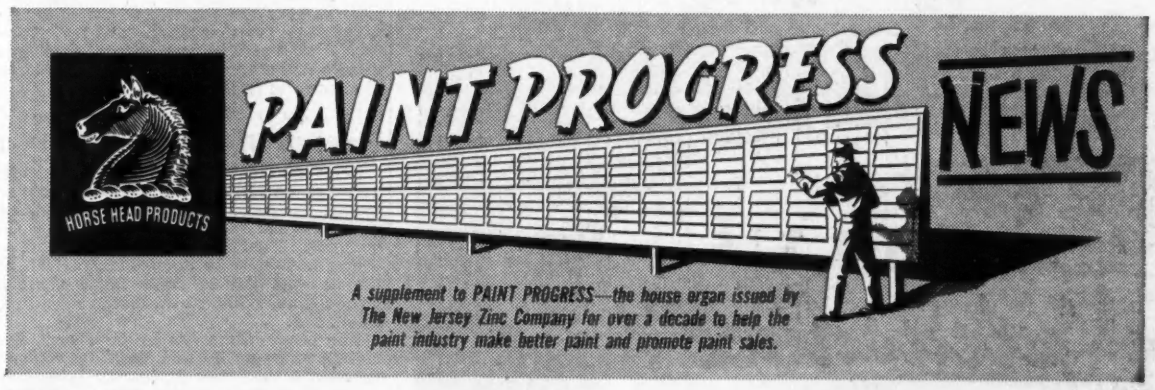
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You will find that Kadox-515 is unique in that property. Conventional zinc oxides, even when used in triple the amount (15%), are not as effective as Kadox-515 for increasing the scrub resistance of such wall coatings.

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DuPont Nylon Division Post to Edward Epstein

Edward M. Epstein, who has been associated with duPont's rayon operations almost from the start thirty years ago, has been appointed manager of a newly-created quality control section of the nylon division, it was announced August 9 by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The appointment is effective on August 16.

Employed as a chemical operator at the Buffalo plant in April, 1922, less than a year after duPont began its rayon manufacturing operations, Mr. Epstein has filled many technical and production posts at plants in Old Hickory, Tenn.; Richmond, Va.; and Buenos Aires. Since November, 1950, he has been technical superintendent at the Old Hickory plant.

Chemstrand Names Hoyer Engineering Dept. Director

Carl O. Hoyer has been appointed director of the general engineering department of Chemstrand Corporation, Philadelphia. Mr. Hoyer comes to Chemstrand from the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company at Springfield, Mass. Monsanto and American Viscose Corporation are joint owners of Chemstrand, which is now engaged in constructing a plant at Decatur, Ala., for the production of a new acrylic fiber, "Acrilan," and at Pensacola, Fla., for the production of nylon.

Paint to Be Sold by US

Sales notices of various governmental agencies currently contain four offers of paints. None of the material is described, and only one of the offers mentions the quantity. That is 468 gallons of paint on which bids will be opened August 16 by the Salvage Office, Belle Mead General Depot, Somerville, N. J., under sales invitation S-6.

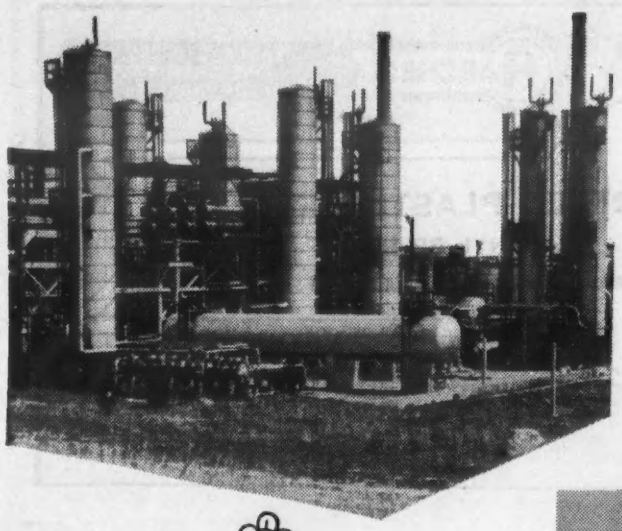
The other offers are by (1) Purchasing and Contracting Branch, building 64, Fort Lawton, Wash., bids August 14 sales invitation S-3; (2) Property Disposal Office, Fort Lee, Va., bids August 15, sales invitation S-1; (3) Contracting Office, Middletown Air Material Area, Olmstead AFB, Middletown, Pa., bids August 16, sales invitation S-1.

Thermoid Canadian Unit Sold

Thermoid Company has announced that its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Joseph Stokes Rubber Company, has concluded arrangements for the sale of substantially all of its assets to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Canada. The sale, it was said, will permit Stokes to repay indebtedness of $750,000 to a Thermoid affiliate and will also give it an estimated $3,000,000 in cash and notes of General Tire & Rubber.

Mound City Paint Building

Mound City Paint & Color Company has a new building under construction at 1215 Slocum, Dallas, Tex. The new plant will have 12,000 square feet of floor space, and will be equipped with a truck-bed level loading well and facilities for rail loading.



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Toch Bros. Vice-President

Leon D. Eldot has been elected vice-president, general manager, and a director of Toch Bros., Inc., Staten Island, N. Y. Mr. Eldot, long active in the paint industry, was for many years associated with L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York. He is a past president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Michigan Molded Plastics Elects Bedell Vice-Pres.

Michigan Molded Plastics, Inc., Dexter, Mich., has announced the election of R. C. Bedell as vice-president in charge of engineering and the promotion of three other officers of the company. Mr. Bedell, who was formerly chief engineer, has been with the company for the past eighteen years. He will be succeeded as chief engineer by Charles T. Wiedman, formerly assistant chief engineer. R. C. Zwinck, who was chief cost accountant, has been appointed assistant treasurer, and Miss M. L. Hoey has been named assistant secretary.

Dagmar Names Martin

Dagmar Chemical Company, Glenbrook, Conn., has appointed Donald F. Martin regional sales manager. In his new post he will handle sales of the company's line of lacquers, industrial finishes, antifreeze and related products in the territory covering the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Martin, who will make his headquarters in Springfield, Mass., has resigned an executive sales post with the C. W. Haynes Laboratories, Inc., after a twelve-year association. Lloyd and Raymond Martin, brothers of the new regional sales manager, have joined Dagmar's technical service staff.

Erath Joins Whittaker

William F. Erath has joined the technical and sales staff of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York. A recognized authority on dry colors, Mr. Erath's experience in this country dates back to 1912, when his employers, the G. Siegle Company of Germany, dry color producers, sent him to their branch plant in Staten Island, N. Y. He later operated a color laboratory and supervised sales work for Siegle in Chicago.

York Names Rainey Agent

Otto H. York Company, East Orange, N. J., has appointed the Rainey Company, 4219 Yoakum boulevard, Houston, Tex., sales engineers for the south-central region. Rainey will handle all sales and engineering in that territory for the York line of wire mesh entrainment separators and mist eliminators; the Scheibel-York multi-stage, liquid-liquid extraction equipment and compressed wire barriers, filters and strainers.

Glidden's New Policy Eliminates Duplication of Salesmen's Work

Salesmen from both the powdered metals and metal oxide units of the Glidden Company's chemical and pigment division now are equipped to sell all products manufactured by the division. J. P. Ruth, vice-president in charge of the division, said the new policy was established to eliminate duplication of effort and to provide top service to all customers.

Intensive laboratory study of the chemical and pigment division's products has been made by the entire sales force, Mr. Ruth said, and men from the two units are working in pairs learning the technics of selling titanium dioxide, lithopone, cadmolith reds and yellows, cuprous oxide, lead powder, Cubond brazing compound and other products of the division.

NPA Foreign Division Post to Freeman, Brister

Appointment of two foreign trade specialists to assist in the coordination of the production controls program of the National Production Authority with other government agencies concerned with development projects overseas, was announced by NPA August 7.

Named to posts in the agency's foreign division were Jo F. Freeman, who heads the Far East area branch, and William C. Brister, who is chief of the Inter-American Republics branch. Within their respective areas they will review foreign requirements for American materials and products and recommend the extent to which these requirements could be met from United States production.

Italian Bentonite Available

While Italian bentonite, for several years in scarce supply, is again being imported by Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, New York, it was announced last week. The company will handle both the high gel and the low gel types.

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French Process — Lead Free — Acicular
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Suitably packed for Export
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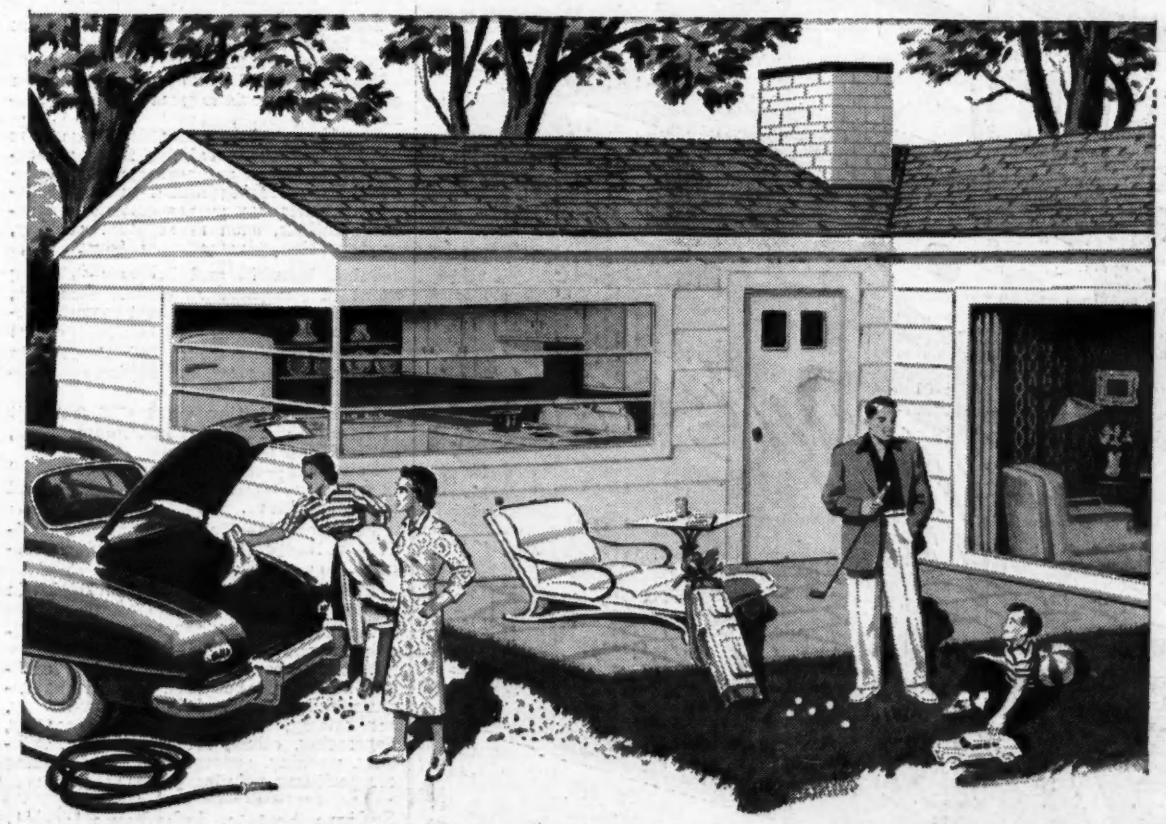

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Chemical—Wetting agent (US 2254124) in emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

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Disinfectant—Wetting agent (US 2254-124) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

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Dye—Wetting agent (US 2254124).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (US 2254124) in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions; sulphonated oils; wax preparations.

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Leather—Wetting agent (US 2254124) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metal-Finishing—Wetting agent (US 2254124) in metal-plating processes.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (US 2254124) as mold inhibitor.

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Sodium Acetate, Anhydrous

Chemical—Process material in making azochloramide, cinnamic acid, coumarin.

Reactant in making benzyl acetate and other acetates.

Dye—Process material in making diazo compounds (in developing azo colors).

Leather—Aid in removing insoluble calcium salts during tanning, to produce a tear-resistant flexible leather.

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Metal-Finishing—Improver of anode efficiencies at low temperatures in electroplating.

Photographic—Ingredient of dry fixers and hardening powders.

Rubber—Acid absorbent in making neoprene crepe.

Activator for accelerators.

Sugar—Buffering agent for strong acids in corn syrup refining.

Sodium Hydrosulphide

(Sodium Sulphydrate, Sulphydrate of Soda)

Analysis—Reagent in analytical processes involving research and process control.

Chemical—Process material in making sodium thiosulphate, thioamides, thiobenzoic and dithiobenzoic acids, thioglycolic acid, thiourea, and other organic compounds.

Dye—Process material in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

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ils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued to restricted to actual requirements for do- estic use, while active export demand s noted for soybean oil. Edible oils mained on a steady basis. Crude cot- nseed oil was firmer and light sales took ace at a fractional advance. Active ex- rt demand for soybean oil for ship- ent to Spain kept the market strong. rn oil was in limited supply and buy- s bids were not accepted as available pplies were limited.

Coconut oil was weaker and declined cent per pound, with the lower cost of pra. Fair volume of business was re- rted at the decline.

Castor oil was weakened by the lack of mand and easing of the supply con- tion. Prices were reduced 1¼ cents per und for all grades. Tung oil also was fractionally. Linseed oil continued active and offered freely at the recent cline. Refined fish oil remained quiet. oducers of sardine on the Pacific raised king prices ½ cent, while menhaden was unchanged and entirely nominal the absence of trading. Sperm oil opped 1½ cents per pound.

Palm oil continued unsettled for spot d forward delivery. Spot stocks de- ned fractionally. Lard was firmer due improved export demand.

Trading in tallow was reported spotty, d at high premiums for immediate ship- ent abroad. Export inquiry, however, s not as keen as heretofore. Sales for port took place at premiums of more an 1 cent above levels bid by large ers. Export demand for greases was ir while domestic buyers were out of the arket.

The flaxseed crop was estimated at ,525,000 bushels as of August 1 by the epartment of Agriculture, compared with ,263,000 bushels for the final produc- n last year, and 37,186,000 bushels for e ten year average. The soybean crop s indicated as 270,064,000 bushels ainst 287,010,000 bushels harvested last ar, and 178,567,000 bushels for the ten ar average.

ottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures stiff- ed late in the period on reports that the overnment would announce support ices at the week end for oil, meal, etc. is brought out considerable short cov- ing and ran prices up moderately, re- lting in advancing crude cottonseed oil c. per pound. Offerings also dried up the higher level. Earlier trading in fu- res was mixed and lacked new feature. e government report of a near record tton crop had been discounted and had tle effect on the market. Lard became onger due to improved export demand. nsuming demand for oil was limited to tual requirements, while heavy export siness in crude soybean oil to Spain ted prices fractionally.

Crude cottonseed oil was reported sold 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills exas, first half August shipment and 15c., st half September. In the Southeast d Valley, the market was nominal at ¼c., f.o.b. mills.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cot- nseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended ugust 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
ptember	460	17.98	17.07	17.80S
tober	358	17.65	16.81	17.54S
cember	594	17.57	16.71	17.43S
nuary	15	17.45	16.83	17.39@17.50
rch	210	17.56	16.70	17.41@17.42
y	155	17.52	16.63	17.30@17.36
52				
ly	1	16.70	16.70	17.78B

Total sales, 1,793 tankcars, including switches.
Crude cottonseed oil sold at 15¼c. per pound

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Babassu oil, ½c. per lb.
Beeswax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehydrated, 1¼c. per lb.
No. 3, 1¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.
Sperm oil, 1½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 11, 1950
162.7	163.6	166.6	117.3	145.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil at 14⅞c., same basis. Trading was light. Cottonseed meal, hydraulic 41 percent quoted at $71 per ton, Memphis and solvent, $69. Mills not offerings new crop, but should start shortly to offer late August or early September shipments. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $8 per ton bulk, Valley and $9 Memphis.

As a part of the 1951 cottonseed price support program formulated by Commodity Credit Corporation and Production and Marketing Administration of the Agriculture Department, CCC offers to purchase cottonseed from ginners at $65.50 per net ton for basis rate (100) f.o.b. gins, with premiums and discounts for other grades. Low grade or off quality seed will be purchased at the market value as determined by CCC. Direct purchases of cottonseed from producers will be made at $61.50 per gross ton, basis grade (100) at a gin or designated point, with premiums, and discounts for other grades. The program will be available in all cotton producing states and purchases will be made from August 6, 1951 through February 29, 1952.

Near record 1951 cotton crop was forecast at 17,266,000 bales as of August 1 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the total production of 10,012,000 bales last year and 1940-49 average of 12,030,000 bales. Condition was placed at 76 percent of normal for 28,910,000 acres planted, against 75 percent a year ago and 1940-49 average of 77 percent for August 1. The indicated production is the third largest on record, exceeded only by 17,977,000 bales in 1926 and 18,945,000 bales in 1937. The weevil infestation on August 1 was sharply lower than at this time last year. The department also eased restrictions of exports of cotton to friendly nations, which was imposed last year when a shortage was threatened. However, an export licensing system will be employed to prevent shipments from reaching unfriendly areas.

Linseed Oil

Consuming inquiry continued inactive last week. Market was easy and asking prices could have been shaded slightly for round lot quantities. Raw oil was quotably unchanged at 14.80c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. While new business lacked improvement a moderate volume of oil was absorbed against standing contracts.

Canada's flaxseed acreage for 1951 is almost double last year's while soybean plantings are about one-fourth larger, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Official preliminary estimates place the flaxseed area at 1,112,200 acres compared with 560,000 (revised) in 1950 and the soybean area at 176,100 acres against 142,000 last year. Condition of the flaxseed crop for all Canada as of mid-July was 95 percent of the long-time average yield. On this basis 1951 production

Cottonseed Crush: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during ne and May, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons June	May
ceipts	23,755	*15,139
ushed	95,626	*117,426
ocks at mills.....	69,890	*141,761

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
oduced	34,127,000	*38,305,000
ocks at mills.....	6,541,000	*6,375,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
oduced	35,473,000	54,149,000
ctory and whse. stocks	194,120,000	226,997,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	43,989	*48,437
Stocks at mills.....	89,767	*94,795

Hulls

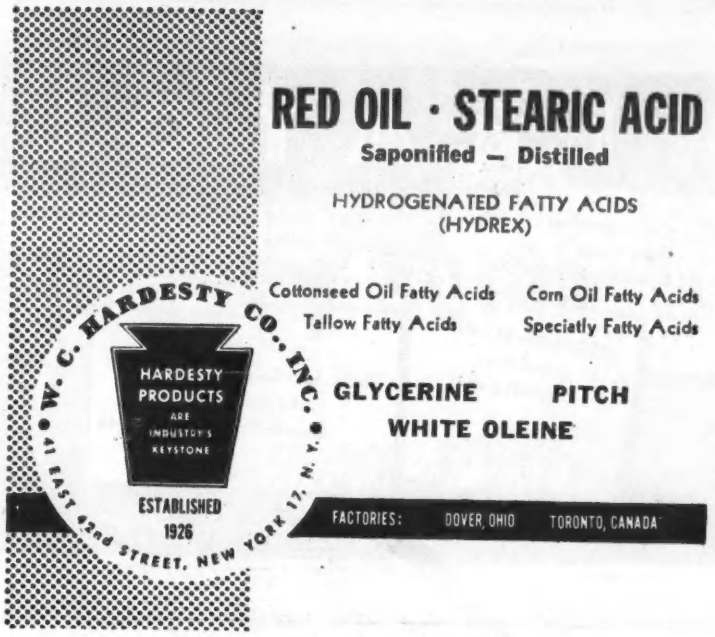
	Tons	
Produced	23,990	27,301
Stocks at mills.....	29,324	34,413

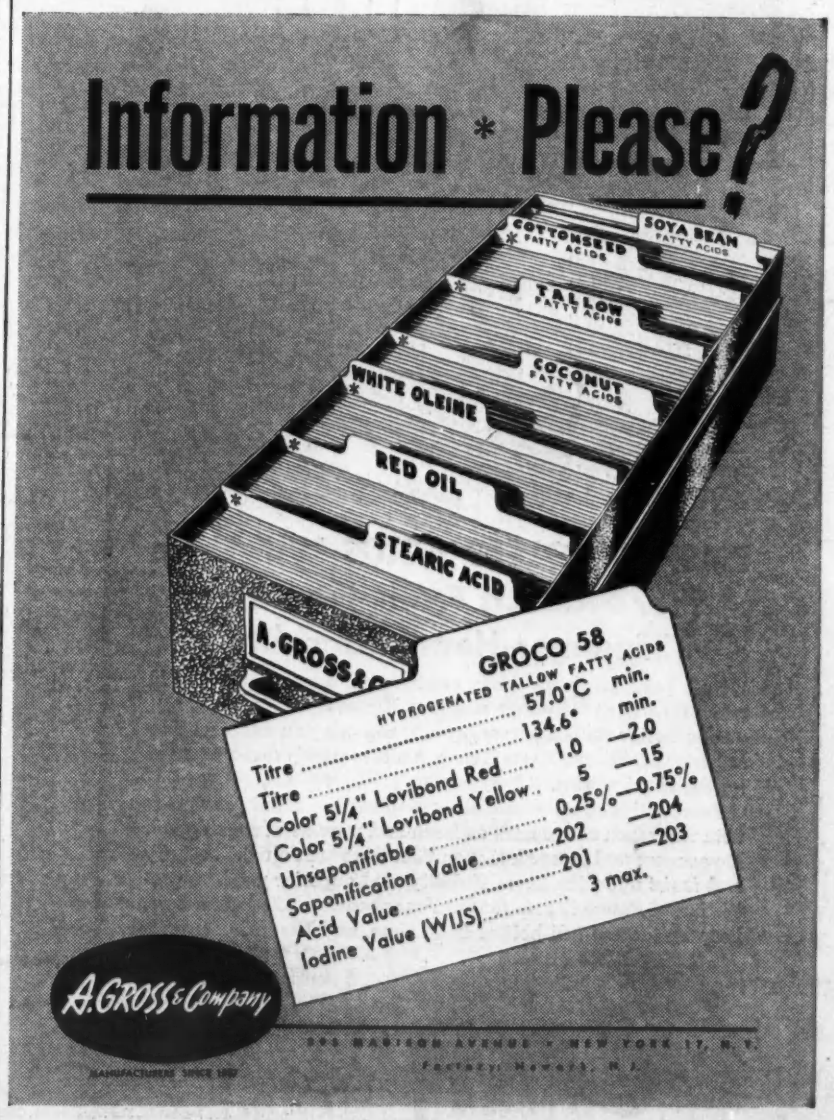
Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[1]31,271	*36,009
Stocks at mills.....	[2]38,960	*43,824

* Revised.
[1] Includes 9,181 bales first cut, 20,624 bales second cut, and 1,466 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 595.1; first cut, 559.9; second cut, 614.1; and mill run, 548.5 pounds.
[2] Includes 25,145 bales first cut, 8,926 bales second cut, and 4,909 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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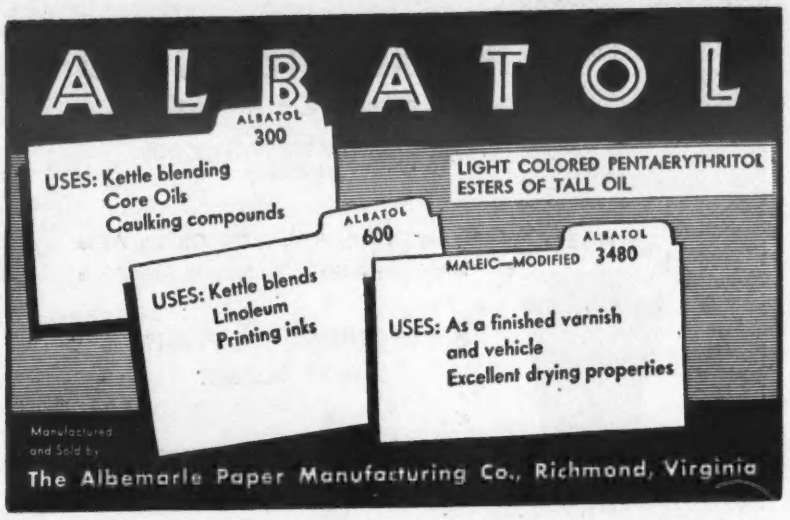

should be 8 to 8.5 million bushels compared with 4.5 million last season. Thus the outlook is for a crop sufficient to meet domestic needs plus a margin for export. The Prairie Provinces accounted for 94 percent of the total flaxseed plantings with the area almost double in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and far more than doubled in Alberta. Canadian flaxseed stocks at the end of the crop year on July 31 were reported at 956,819 bushels, compared with 4,360,771 bushels a year ago.

Minneapolis.—Interest in linseed oil dropped off the past week following a short buying flurry late in the preceding week. The flurry of bookings, although not heavy, included positions from August through March. Most buyers worked for an average on purchases, buying nearby stuff at around 14c. to 14.2c. per pound, raw, in tanks, zone 1. Final 1951 and first period 1952 bookings were discounted to near the 13c. level. Improvement was noted in shipping directions.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	8,760,000	10,560,000
Since Sept. 1	461,860,000	397,060,000

Flaxseed—Trading was restricted owing to scarcity of offerings. Demand was active. Prices unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—There was an excellent demand for flaxseed here last week but offerings were extremely light. Crushers and merchandisers bid generally $3.35 a bushel and, as a result, were able to pick up only 4 spot cars of seed and 70 cars on a to-arrive in August-September basis. In addition, they booked around 28,000 bushels to-arrive via truck. Receipts of flaxseed during the week totaled 74 cars, compared with 83 cars in the preceding week and 69 cars a year ago. Shipments approximated 75 cars as against 68 in the previous week and only five cars a year ago. Flax producers in the rich Red River Valley welcomed a long-awaited rain, which may save that area from heavy crop losses. Few farmers in that area expected to get more than their seed back because of the dry weather. Now, they may realize some gains. The flaxseed crop in other parts of the Upper Midwest was reported in good condition, except for spots affected by rust damage.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week.	127,500	142,800	83,300	3,400
Since Sept. 1.	26,081,400	19,463,200	5,170,900	4,844,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Slow demand and increased supplies weakened the market and quotations were reduced 1¼c. per pound, for all grades. Bodied dehydrated was quoted at 36.85c. per pound, tankcars, and unbodied at 1c. less. No. 3 was dropped to 32c. per pound, tankcars. Drums were 1c. additional for carlots and 1½c. for less carlots.

The Government of India has decided to export castor oil and linseed oil on a quota basis during the year July, 1951 to June, 1952, according to the American Embassy, New Delhi. Established Indian exporters of castor oil will be allowed to ship during the quarter October-December, 1951, a quota of 20 percent of the individual shipper's last year's exports. In the case of linseed oil, a quota of 30 percent of the average of the past 3 years' exports will be allowed during the quarter July-September, 1951. Export allocations also will be made to newcomers, details of which will be announced later by the Export Trade Controllers at Indian ports. India exported 21,102 short tons of castor oil during 1950. Linseed oil exports during 1950 amounted to 6,421 tons, whereas exports for the past 3 years averaged 8,762 tons.

Coconut—Crude oil became easier with copra and declined ½c. and offered at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 14c., tankcars, New York. Consuming inquiry was quiet.

Emergency Procurement Service of the General Service Administration will buy in the United States crude coconut oil, free fatty acid max. 6 percent and impurities 0.3, color 70 yellow and 12 red, in drums. Forms on which to submit bids will be furnished to all persons who apply on or before August 15, 1951. Each applicant for bid forms will be advised of the closing date for bids. All requests for bid forms and other information should be directed to W. B. Koons, General Services Administration, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C. (Room 3272, telephone REpublic 7500, extension 3852). In making requests for forms or other information identify what is wanted by giving the number 84-0507-3549-1-OSB.

Copra—Prices were dropped $10 per ton for prompt shipment. Buying interest slackened and market developed an easier tone. Sales were reported at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and was offered at $177.50.

Corn — Offerings were light and the market was steady and unchanged. Crude oil was bid at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was well held at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined — Consuming interest was reported quiet. Prices ruled steady at 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica — Trading was light and spotty and reported at 26c. per pound, tankcars,

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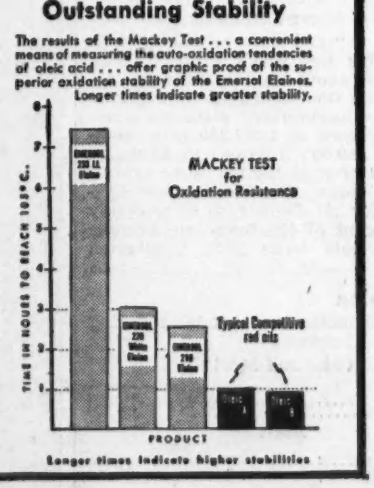

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Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons June	Tons May
Receipts	270,512	284,101
Crushed	535,263	637,812
Stocks at mills	1,001,015	1,265,766

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	176,839,000	209,264,000
Stocks at mills	38,562,000	43,758,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	139,124,000	163,260,000
Factory and whse. stocks	113,715,000	119,641,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	415,781	*498,736
Stocks at mills	148,772	*179,938

* Revised.

prompt delivery, New York. Market ranged from 26c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, depending upon seller.

Olive—Consuming inquiry for bulk oil continued inactive. Offers of distressed oil overhung the market and quotations were easy and more or less nominal at $2.50 to $2.70 per gallon, drums, duty paid according to quantity. Firm bids it was stated could have shaded asking prices for round lots. Olive foots were quiet and unchanged at 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Palm—Trading was slow for spot and forward delivery. Drums on spot were lower at 22½c. per pound, for small lots. Supplies were reported light. Futures were quoted at 17c. per pound, bulk, New York for January-March shipment.

Peanut—Market was steady and unchanged. Crude oil was sold at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government released peanuts for the crushing of 10 tankcars of oil last week. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

The Department of Agriculture last week announced an average support price of $230.56 per ton for 1951-crop farmer stock peanuts of all types. This level reflects 88 percent of the parity price, $262 per ton or 13.1 cents per pound, as of the beginning of the marketing season on August 1, and is the same as the minimum support price announced last May 4. This year's price represents an increase of $14.56 per ton over the average support price for 1950-crop peanuts.

Nigeria's 1951-52 peanut crop is expected to be very good, barring a serious drought later in the season, according to American Consulate General, Lagos. In contrast to last year, rains arrived in time and vegetation is promising. If favorable weather continues, the export crop should be between 280,000 and 340,000 short tons of shelled nuts. Purchases by the Groundnut Marketing Board from the 1950-51 crop amounted to only about 155,000 tons. A provisional minimum price of £33 ($92) a long ton, with the possibility of a further increase, was announced early in the season by the Nigerian Groundnut Marketing Board. Last season's price was £21-4s. ($59).

Rapeseed—Quietness prevailed in this market. Prices were merely nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Stocks were reported light.

Soybean — Active export buying for crude stiffened this market, advancing prompt delivery ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was maintained at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August 15c., September and October-December 14⅜c. to 14½c. Refined salad oil was quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	15	15.20	14.55	15.00@15.10
October	29	14.70	14.15	14.59S
December	16	14.60	14.10	14.40@14.50
January	1	14.10	14.10	14.25@14.30
March	7	14.30	13.95	14.30@14.40
May	16	14.25	13.88	14.20@14.30

Total sales, 84 tankcars and switches.

Tung — Consuming inquiry was fairly active for nearby delivery and trading of moderate volume was reported at 35c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, a decline of ½c. per pound. Drums were lowered to 37c. to 37½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Markets

Los Angeles.—Prices on edible oils remained steady last week. Castor quotations were reduced 1¼c. per pound effective August 6. Tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated, quoted as follows:—

Castor, No. 1, 34½c. per pound; No. 3, 34¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 39.60c. per pound, and unbodied, 38.10c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 13c. per pound. Corn, crude, 15½c. per pound, Chicago; refined, 19.35c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15c. per pound, Texas; 15¼c. per pound Valley; refined, 19¼c. per pound. Linseed, 14.60c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 17½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 21¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 15c. per pound, midwest; refined, 18¼c. per pound. Tung, 35c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading continued light, and was restricted to small lots for prompt requirements. Large domestic buyers were out of the market. Export was reported fair at premiums. Quotations were without change and entirely nominal.

Lard—Improved export demand and firm vegetable oils strengthened this market and quotations were lifted about ½c. per pound. Cash lard advanced to 17.25c.

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per pound, tierces, Chicago. Austria was in the market for a sizable quantity.

Tallow—Export inquiry has slackened, with exporters restricting demand to spot delivery. Domestic business continued inactive, with large buyers practically out of market and taking an occasional carlot at more than 1c. per pound below prices paid for export. Quotations of all grades were merely nominal.

Animal Oils

Business was reported light and confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Grease oils were quoted nominally for all grades. Neatsfoot oil was in light supply and maintained at unchanged quotations. Oleo oil demand was spotty and ranged from 21c. to 21½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was in fair request and well held at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, barrels, according to quantity.

Fish Oils

Fish—Consuming demand for refined grades continued slow. Prices were unchanged and maintained at the recent decline. Light cold pressed oil was quoted at 13c. per pound and alkali refined at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. There was little doing in crude menhaden and the market remained nominal at 9c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore. Crude sardine also was inactive with producers asking 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Production of menhaden oil amounted to 2,167,880 gallons in June, compared with 2,076,260 gallons for the same month last year, while output of herring oil totaled 167,480 gallons, against 519,160 gallons during June last year. June production of tuna and mackeral oils was indicated at 67,850 gallons, compared with 52,160 gallons June, 1950, and groundfish oil amounted to 71,920 gallons in June, against 30,070 gallons the same month last year.

Los Angeles.—Additional trading took place on the local market for crude sardine oil at 9½c. with the price moving up to 10c. per pound during the past week. Offerings at the 10c. level were limited with buying interest quiet. Fishing operations are not underway as yet in the Monterey-San Francisco Bay areas. Cannery operators offered $45 per ton with boat owners asking $55 per ton. If a price settlement is reached shortly, fishing should start August 20 following the next light-of the moon period. Tuna oil quotations remain at 8c. per pound asked, 7½c. bid, with no trading reported.

Sperm — Market was inactive and prices were reduced 1½c. per pound. Natural winter, 45 deg., was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars and 17.10c., drums, carlots; bleached winter, 17.20c. per pound, tankcars and 18.30c. drums, carlots.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — There was nothing definite as yet on the proposed government support price for meal at $56 per ton bulk basis, mill points. Both mills and buyers are content to watch developments before doing much trading. There are reports of small tonnages sold of late August and early September forty-one percent sacked at $63 per ton Georgia and Alabama mills. The spot market nominal at $68 Georgia and Alabama mills, with practically no offerings in other sections of the southeast. With buyers' inventories low and production in the deep South scheduled to begin shortly, it is anticipated that trading will become more active shortly.

Linseed Meal—Prices were unchanged and steady. Offerings continued scarce and well held.

Minneapolis.—Prices held generally steady at current levels. Offerings continued light as result of reduced crusher output. Shippi directions on previous contracts, along wi some new business, took care of current ou put. Extracted linseed meal for August d livery was quoted around $56 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; September at a ton. Expeller linseed meal was priced at a ton, bulk, with supplies for September d livery at $57.50. Shipping directions held about the preceding week's pace.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, we as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-5
Past week	11,400,000	10,980,0
Since Sept. 1	815,170,000	753,381,0

Soybean Meal—With a very dull d mand this market was weaker. Forty-fo percent bulk was available at $66 per t Decatur for August shipment. Curre asking prices are $79 per ton North Car lina mills and $74 Mississippi Vall points for immediate and August shi ment. There are only a handful of sourc of supply for Southeastern productio with no pressure on the market by eith buyer or seller.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was light. Crude w easier for shipment and prices were off 1 per pound. Refined grades maintained current quotations.

Candelilla—Trading was quiet. Suppli were light on the spot. Crude and refine grades were quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—Improved demand and hig er cost for shipment from Brazil stiffene this market and quotations were lifted 1 to 2c. per pound. Export demand al was fairly active and sales took place lower prices than prevailed for shipme from Brazil. Offers on the spot we lighter and the market presented a firm tone. Consuming inquiry was more activ No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.11 to $1. per pound and refined $1.14 to $1.15 p pound, on spot, depending upon quantit yellow. No. 1, $1.20 to $1.22, and No. $1.18 to $1.20 per pound. Chalky w firmer and nominal at $1.07 to $1.09, ar North country, No. 2, $1.12 to $1.15 p pound.

Ouricury—Buying interest improved f spot delivery and the market was steadi for refined at 86c. to 98c. per pound, as quantity.

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Stainless steel mikro pulverizer 1SH. Also model FM No. 1-30 syntron feeder. Also 2 or 3 horsepower air compressor. OPD 925.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding—Well-established company in New Jersey offers facilities for fine grinding of metallics and non-metallics to flake, chip and grain forms. Specialists in hazardous products. Packing, mixing and shipping facilities available OPD 852.

Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 823.

FACILITIES WANTED

Modern, progressive, well-financed manufacturer of organic chemicals, intermediates, and pharmaceuticals desirous of expanding operations either by consolidation with or purchase of other chemical facilities. Strictly confidential, write OPD 927.

MATERIALS OFFERED

4000 lbs. Catalyst Bead (similar to Silica Gel) 75 lbs. bags @ 7c lb.—900 lbs. Dowtherm A—450 lbs. Dowanal-B-33 @ 20c lb.—200 lbs. Calcium Hypochlorite @ 15c lb. F.O.B. Phila. Leonard, 2634 Frankford Ave., Phila. 25, Pa.

Available from stock: Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 8,000 lbs. at 26c per lb.; Leaded Zinc Oxide, 3 tons at 10c per lb.; Pentasol (Synthetic Amyl Alcohol), 3 drums at 20c per lb. The following also available at attractive prices: Aluminum Powder, 5 tons; Zinc Oxide (American Process), 2 tons; Titanium Dioxide; Diethyl Phthalate; Dibutyl Phthalate; Dioctyl Phthalate; Sodium Cyanide; Potassium Cyanide; Orthodichlorobenzene. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y., Digby 4-9760.

Inventory Stock: Butyl Alcohol, Citric Acid, Cresylic Acid, Dibutyl Phthalate, Dioctyl Phthalate, Diethanolamine, Diethylene Glycol, Formaldehyde, Methanol, Naphthalene refined flakes, Oxalic Acid, Paradichlorobenzene, Paraformaldehyde, Phenol, Phthalic Anhydride Propylene Glycol USP, Prozone (permanent anti-freeze), Silica Gel, Sodium Perborate, Titanium Dioxide, Triethanolamine, Urea. Wm. D. Neuberg Co., Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. 17. ORegon 9-2550.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

WANTED

Complete Chemical Processing Plants for Liquidation.

also individual items

AUTOCLAVES	FILTER PRESSES	MIXERS (All types)
CENTRIFUGALS	FILTERS	PULVERIZERS
CONDENSERS	KETTLES	SIFTERS
DRYERS	KILNS	STILLS
EVAPORATORS	MILLS	TANKS

Address offers — Box 936, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.

PRICES HIGH! SELL NOW!
URGENTLY NEEDED
Pigments, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plasticizers, Solvents, Dyes, Oils, Waxes, Alkalies, Phosphates, etc.
Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970

MATERIALS OFFERED

Silicones and vinyl chloride. Available for prompt delivery. OPD 935.

MATERIALS WANTED

Yellow Prussiate of Potash (Potassium Ferrocyanide), 10,000 lbs. of domestic manufacture wanted to fill ECA export order. Will buy all or part outright at premium price or, if preferred, will "swap" for 8,000 lbs. of foreign material now in New York, on an attractive basis. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y., Digby 4-9760.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 934.

Titanium Dioxide Pigments (any grade) needed to carry on our business. Not interested in any 85c or 95c Black Market deals. Would appreciate a few bags from manufacturing concerns who can possibly spare some. Will pay any reasonable premium or exchange for other critical chemicals. Samuel Smidt Chemical Co., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

POSITIONS OFFERED

Export Man to handle Pharmaceutical Chemicals, Botanical Drugs and Extracts. Experience required. OPD 933.

POSITIONS WANTED

Industrial chemist: strong academic background on graduate level. Engineering experience. Varied industrial participation in organic, food and pharmaceutical fields. Capable to expand from laboratory to full production. Desire position in N. Y. Metropolitan area. OPD 930.

Industrial Engineer—B.S. Ch.E. 1942, M.S. Ind. Eng. 1948. 5 years experience pharmaceutical industry—production supervision, cost reduction, equipment selection, layout, methods improvement, economic analysis. 4 years experience government procurement, testing, inspection, procedures. Desires position in plant management, I.E. staff or production supervision in chemical process or specialties industry. Age 31, family, location immaterial, resume on request. Minimum salary—$550 per month. OPD 931.

Elastomers, Plastomers

—Continued from page 7

Bumpei Yoshiki (Asahi Glass Company)—"On Composition of Non-alkali and High Manganous Oxide Glass."

A. S. Fern, M. Fern, and T. Vickerstaff (Imperial Chemical Industries)—"The Dyeing Behaviour of Some Acid Dyes on Wool in Relation to their Physical Chemical Properties."

M. J. Cyrot (Institut Textile de France)—"L'Oxydation de la Cellulose."

Elsa Hambraeus and Richard Steele (Textile Research Institute)—"The Effect of Lithium Bromide Solutions on the Structure of Keratin Fibers."

P. H. Hermans (Inst. Voor Celluloseonderzoek)—Correlation Between Sensitivity to Acid Hydrolysis and Skin Core Differentiation in Viscose Rayons."

Wednesday Morning, September 12

Henry Eyring, Carl J. Christensen, and F. Wm Cagle, jr. (University of Utah)—"Recent Plastics Research at the University of Utah."

J. I. de Jong and J. de Jonge (Philips Research Laboratories)—"The Reaction of Urea with Formaldehyde."

P. Piganiol and J. Bost (France)—"Properties du Chlorure de Vinyle Non Plastifie."

I. C. Schoonover, G. M. Brauer, and W. T. Sweeney (National Bureau of Standards)—"The Effect of Water on the Induction Period of the Polymerization of Methyl Methacrylate."

C. F. Brown (Bethany College)—"Studies of Thermosetting Polyvinyl Alcohol Systems."

B. G. Achhammer, M. J. Reiney, L. A. Wall, and F. W. Reinhart (National Bureau of Standards)—"Study of Degradation of Polystyrene Using Mass Spectrometry."

G. S. Whitby, M. D. Gross, J. R. Miller, and A. J. Costanza (University of Akron)—"Emulsifier-Free Polymerization in Aqueous Media."

W. D. Kennedy, M. T. Watson, and G. M. Armstrong (Tennessee Eastman Company)—"Relaxation of Stress in Plastics."

Clare E. Bacon—"Recent Developments in the Use of Fibrous Glass for Plastic Reinforcement."

Packaging Inst. Agenda

—Continued from page 5

Packaging" and "Art Development of Printed Containers."

Technical committee meetings will also be held that afternoon by committees that assemble only twice a year. Among the committees scheduled to meet then are the following:—Food, parenteral closures, paper, glass, films and foils, production line, export, equipment, adhesives, materials, shipping containers and packaging education. The institute's cocktail party and banquet will be held that night.

A production day program is scheduled for October 24 under the leadership of John A. Warren, of American Home Products Corporation, assisted by E. R. Hamm, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., chairman of the production line committee. The morning program, planned particularly for foremen, supervisors and packing room superintendents, will include panel discussions and individual talks by production men. In the afternoon seminars will be held on a number of topics, including drug carton lines, glass lines, and flexible package lines.

Petroleum Seminar

Problems of petroleum products packaging will be covered in the petroleum seminar on the morning of October 24 under the leadership of R. Chester Reed, of The Texas Company, chairman of the petroleum committee. Among reports to be presented are one on statistical control of filling and another on a new, efficient method of filling exactly fifty-five gallons into a drum. Drum manufacture also will be covered.

Babassu Palm Industry

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in the field, it reported that the potential value of Brazil's babassu crop was "five times the value of the coffee crop" and the babassu groves of Brazil could supply the world with all the oil of the kind it might need.

In terms of actual oil, each Brazilian babassu palm is capable of supplying each year approximately ninety pounds. The potential crop, on the basis of existing palms, could thus be reckoned at around 175,000,000,000 pounds a year in the state of Maranhao alone. At present market value in New York, as offered by importers to purchasers, this potential crop would be worth the astronomical sum of $28,000,000,000.

While this figure means little, since clearly a production of that size would reduce babassu prices, it does indicate to a great degree the unsurpassed opportunities in the field for investors.

Perhaps the biggest drawbacks to past and present exploitation of the opportunities of babassu have been lack of good transportation and of specific nut-cracking machinery. Both these problems, according to Dr. Bennett, will be studied as part of the program now beginning at the Southwest Research Institute.

The cracking problem arises from the fact that the babassu nut has one of the hardest shells known. Growers, until recently, simply had their workers hit them with hardwood sledge-hammers to break the shell—and sometimes repeated blows were needed.

Machine-cracking, of course, is recognized as an absolute prerequisite to any industrialization in the field. Inventors, in Brazil and elsewhere, have cudgeled their brains for years trying to discover an adequate machine.

Transportation for the babassu industry is part of Brazil's general transportation problem. The state of Maranhao has a fairly good railway running some 250 miles through babassu-growing regions, but it lacks rolling stock and locomotives.

The high cost of hand labor in terms of yield and of transportation under circumstances has actually caused Brazil's babassu industry, despite its fabulous potential, to decline in recent years.

Shipments to the United States were 15,000 tons last year, valued at 54,000,000 cruzeiros. But in 1949 they were 20,000 tons, worth 82,000,000, and in 1948, 32,000 tons, valued at 163,000,000 cruzeiros.

US Coal Chemical Imports

—Continued from page 3

coaltar products entered under paragraph 28, accounting for $4,100,000 (foreign value) in 1950 compared with $2,200,000 in 1949. In 1950, Switzerland supplied 73 percent of the quantity of dyes imported compared with 97 percent in 1949. Imports from Germany increased to 19 percent of the total quantity in 1950 compared with 0.1 percent in 1949, and imports from the United Kingdom increased to 8 percent in 1950 compared with 3 percent in 1949.

The next most important group of finished synthetic organic products imported in 1950 was medicinals and pharmaceuticals. Imports of these products amounted to $434,000 in that year compared with $392,000 in 1949. Imports of perfume and flavor materials were $63,000 in 1950 and $20,000 in 1949. Imports of miscellaneous coaltar products under paragraph 28 amounted to $698,000 in 1950 compared with $117,000 in 1949. This large increase was caused chiefly by increased imports of explosives and of synthetic resins from Canada.